INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 135 BOMBAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 15 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

A STARTLING REVELATION OF POLICE METHODS AND LIFE IN THE SAWDUST

TO-NIGHT **"THE THIRD DEGREE"** THIS WEEK

A Drama of Lives that pass under the Suspicion of Crime, featuring the popular and daring star

DOLORES COSTELLO

The husband she loved faced the electric chair, and only she knew who had committed the crime—her own mother!

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A COMEDY.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
15 Sep.	Naldera* ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,088
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,002
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 ,,	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Malwa* ..		10,953
29 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
12 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 ,,	Morea* ..		10,953
23 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 ,,	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SHIPPING

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec. 1929	Domala ..	8,441
1st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
24th Sept.	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th ,,	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
15th Sept.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
17th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
19th ,,	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
20th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa
21st ,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
26th ,,	Kamagota ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arrangegd with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current ½ % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Morigage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to:— P. S. MEHTA, Manager.

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES.—Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ,, 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO Manager.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925 13545 for Rs.	2,56,42,000	1925 Rs.	92,66,000
1926 17371 ,, ,,	3,91,39,000	1926 ,,	1,05,33,000
1927 21418 ,, ,,	4,68,04,075	1927 ,,	1,21,53 000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed ,, 53,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	,, 82,74,000	,, 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	,, 94,49,100	,, 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Financial Security absolute.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Wide choice of Policies.
Low rates of premium.
High rates of Bonus.
Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25 % of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

Compare with others. Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES.

Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

A permanent DISTRICT ENGINEER for the Sambalpur District Council on a salary of Rs. 250|—10—300|-. A candidate who is not already a permanent District Engineer must be qualified under Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 3572 M, d| 10-3-1917, i.e., he must be (1) the holder of a degree or diploma from an Indian Engineering College, or (2) an associate member of the institution of Engineers (India) or the holder of a University degree in Civil Engineering from a Civil Engineering College of the United Kingdom.

Applications stating age and nature of practical experience should be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, District Council, Sambalpur, Bihar and Orissa and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer", and must reach him not later than the 8th October, 1928. Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials in original together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate must be prepared to join the post on the day he is directed to do so. The Officer will be on probation for one year.

GOKUL CHANDRA BABU,
Chairman,
District Council, Sambalpur,
B. N. Ry.
31077

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CONSEQUENT on September 17th and 18th, 1928, being public holidays the 1st class bogie carriage usually returning from Nasik by the Peshawar Express on MONDAY MORNING for Golfers and others will be returned to Bombay by the Peshawar Express leaving Nasik Road at 2|5 a.m. (arriving Victoria Terminus at 6.15 a.m.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th, instead of Monday, the 17th September, 1928.

The carriage will run, as usual, on the Nagpur Express on FRIDAY, the 14th September, 1928, from Bombay.

Passengers will be allowed to remain in the carriage in the same way as during week ends.

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th September ,1928.
31085

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING POONA RACING SEASON.

CONSEQUENT on September, 17th and 18th, 1928, being public holidays, the Week-end Express usually leaving Poona on SUNDAYS, will run on TUESDAY, the 18th, instead of SUNDAY, the 16th September, 1928, to the usual timing viz.:

Poona	Dep. 18-30
V. Terminus	Arr. 23-40

The Week-end Express will run on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, Bombay to Poona as usual.

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag. Chief Trans. Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th September, 1928.
31084

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1928, being a public holiday, week end return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1928.

EXCEPTION.

Passengers may complete their return journey by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 35 Down arriving Poona at 12-33 hours.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 12th Sept:, 1928.
31082

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END TICKETS.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE first and Second Class Passengers Travelling on Week End Tickets from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, are permitted to reserve their berths two days in advance. Week End Tickets therefore, may be purchased at Victoria Terminus on WEDNESDAYS instead of on Fridays. The journey on Week End Tickets may not, however, be commenced before Friday and the period for completion of the return journey will be Tuesdays mid-day as usual.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 12th Sept:, 1928.
31083

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF THE LOAN OF RS. 10,08,500|- FOR MARKETS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS WORKS. DUE 1ST OCTOBER 1928.

Debentures holders are informed that the **Imperial Bank of India, Bombay** have been appointed **Agents** of the **Corporation**, for the **repayment** of the **Principal** due.

Debentures will cease to carry interest from 1st October 1928 and will be redeemed on presentation at the **Imperial Bank of India, Bombay** on the debentures being surrendered duly discharged.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1928.
31022

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Hostel for the Depressed Classes, Poona. The post carries a fixed pay of Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters. The post is a temporary one on a non-pensionable basis. Applicants should state their caste, age, and qualifications and submit copies of testimonials, if any, to reach the undersigned before 1-10-1928.

S. N. MOOS,
Educational Inspector, C. D.

Poona, 12th September, 1928.
31090

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES.

BY ORDER of the Municipal Commissioner, owners of houses and other premises are hereby notified that under conditions to be obtained from the Undersigned, a subvention at the rate of Rs. 100|- per seat will be paid by the Municipality to any owner who converts on his premises basket privies into water closets.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14-9-1928.
31097

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES BEARING ON THE HISTORY OF GUJARAT.

Professor M. S. COMMISSARIAT, M.A., I.E.S., of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will deliver a course of six University Extension Lectures bearing on the History of Gujarat in the Lecture Theatre of the University Buildings, South Block, First Floor, opposite Watson Hotel Building, on the following days commencing at 6-30 p.m. each day.

THE LECTURES ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

No.	Date.	Subject.
1.	TUESDAY, September 18	The Monuments of Gujarat and their Historical Associations (illustrated by lantern pictures).
2.	WEDNESDAY, September 19	Shivaji's First Sack of Surat (1664).
3.	FRIDAY, September 21	The Satyasio Kal or the Great Gujarat Famine of Samvat 1687 (A. D. 1631).
4.	MONDAY, September 24	The English at Surat during the first half of the Seventeenth Century.
5.	WEDNESDAY, September 26	Mandelslo's Travels in Gujarat (1638).
6.	FRIDAY, September 28	The economic condition and the trade and manufactures of Gujarat during the Mughal Period.

2. Persons intending to attend the lectures are particularly requested to take their seats in the Lecture Hall at least five minutes before the appointed time on the days named above.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 12th September, 1928.
31088

WANTED.

DISTRICT ENGINEER under the Saran District Board on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1000|- plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to the rule in force.

Applicants must possess the necessary qualifications required under the rules published under the Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L.S.G., dated 20-12-1901 as amended under Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 1255 L.S.G.R., dated the 14-8-1928 and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover superscribed "Application for the appointment of the District Engineer."

The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials as required under the rules mentioned above together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificate. Applicants must state their ages, experience of District Board works place of residence and whether free or not.

The selected candidate will have to join at once and will be confirmed after having undergone a probationery period of 2 years. He shall have to occupy the bungalow reserved for the District Engineer on a monthly rent of 10 per cent on his salary.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 17th October, 1928.

SHRINANDAN PRASAD NARAIN SINGH SHARMA.
M.L.C.,
Chairman, District Board, Saran.
Chapra,
The 11th October, 1928.
31091

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COMPRESSED AIR PLANT REQUIRED FOR THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP, KALYAN.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF COMPRESSED AIR PLANT FOR THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP, KALYAN". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
4th September, 1928.
31060

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September, 1928, to the 8th October, 1928, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Ad-interim Dividend Warrants at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1928, payable on the 22nd October, 1928, to Ordinary shareholders of this Company whose names stand on its Register on the 24th day of September, 1928.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

14th September, 1928.
31094

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SCALES, WEIGH, BEAM, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of Tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF SCALES, WEIGH, BEAM." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1928.

4. The result of the Tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
4th September, 1928.
31056

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the work of providing setts pavement on cement concrete foundation along (1) Garden Bridge, and cement concrete foundation along (2) Sandhurst Road (from Charni Road to Gol Pitha), and (3) Lamington Road (from Bellasis Road to Arthur Road), will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday the 24th of September, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. The names of all the partners of the contracting firm should invariably be specified in the contract.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5|- per copy to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12th September, 1928.
31096

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 809 of 1926.

VASSANJI KALLIANJI Ooka — Plaintiff.
v|s.
ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHOY and others — Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale, made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement shops standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4813 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, New No. 3002, Old Survey No. 53 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3, 4|7055 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 525-526-527 and 528 of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows-that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Kaikhushru Mancherji Adenwalla on or towards the west by the property of L. P. D'Souza and Sons and on or towards the north by the property known as Shashtri Hall and on or towards the south by the said Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 3378 (1-2) 3378 (3), 3378 (3a), 3378 (4). 3378 (5), and Street No. 33-35-35A-35B-35C and 35D.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1928.

H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.
31024

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 178 of 1927.

Bai PARVATI, widow of Bhagwanji Jagjivan Shah. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

GOKULDAS KESHAVDAS .. Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 6th day of February, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 1st day of October 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, containing 552 square yards according to documents but 540 square yards on actual measurement or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Malad in the Salsette Taluka, District Thana and Registration Sub-District of Bandra and bearing field No. 43, bearing house No. 60 and 61 of the Notified Area Committee and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by Godbunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Jackeria Haji Patil, on or towards the North by Governments land and on or towards the South by Gunanath Road and partly by the property of Jackeria Haji Patil.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. PANDIA & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31032

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VITHALDAS JAMNADAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Cotton Broker, residing at Dadyseth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

JAMNADAS PRANJIWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadyseth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, father of the deceased, Cotton Broker .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Third day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 3rd day of September, 1928.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31100

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MALHARRAOWADI DADISHET AGIARY LANE.

Messrs Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for Bai Navalbai Tulsidas and another the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Pandit Brijvallabhdas Hariprasad, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale vested to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd February 1926 made between the said Pandit Brijvallabhdas Hariprasad executor of the last Will and Testament of Hiralal Hariprasad of the one part and Navalbai Tulsidas and another of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Thursday the 20th September 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay at Malharrao Wadi Containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty nine Square Yards or thereabouts according to the Records of the Collector of Bombay and two hundred and eighty two Square Yards according to the City Survey Register and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 19 New No. 220, Old Survey No. 82 and New Survey No. 480 and assessed by the Municipal assessor under Ward "C" Ward Nos. 4394, 4396 and Street No. 2 (1) and (2) bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1710 of the Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

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EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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A 31093

WANTED—A fully qualified B. P. N. A. NURSE with previous experience in a General Hospital. Boarding, Lodging and Uniform will be provided. Candidates should see the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, Bombay, with testimonials on any working day between 10 and 11 A. M.
A 31087

WANTED—for Calico Mills and Jubilee Mills Ahmedabad, GRADUATES as apprentices to be trained in a Technical department. Salary per mensem Rs. 60-15-150, efficiency bar—Rs. 150-15-180, efficiency bar—Rs. 180-20-350. Only fresh B. A.'s with science or Mathematics Honours, B. Sc.'s and B. E.'s who have secured 2nd class should apply with copies of testimonials and references to the EMPLOYMENT OFFICER, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad. (No. 2).
A 31092

PROFESSION

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P R1060

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WANTED—Second hand STEAM ENGINES 16-20 N. H.P. boilers 20-30 N. H. P., oil expellers, and oil filters. Please apply with full particulars to KAKUMANU HANUMAIAH, General Merchant, Narasaravupet M. S. M. Ry.
N R1173.

FOR SALE—3 Drum—Winding Frames One by Platt Bros. 1907 and two Wm. Dickinson make. 50-5" drums, 100 spindles with swifts and brackets complete. In working order. Write with offers to Box No. 2185, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R1175

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ROYAL ROAD TO RACING!!!—Sports out winners such as Garibaldi, Gooliab, Royal, Robert, Saifulzamman, System Sure, Simple & Scientific. Big profits. Price Rs. Three only. Prof. BHANU, Ramaladnya", Poona city.
S R1151

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
P. S.

MEDICAL

FAKIRI ROOTS FOR WHITE LEPROSY—Guaranteed cure within 24 hours, satisfy yourself having a stamped guarantee. Price 4 times returned if failure. Price Rs. 3/- KALYAN-KUTI, Darbhanga.
P R1116

DIABETES SPECIFIC—Lasting cure guaranteed. Money refunded if in failure. Hundreds of hopeless cases cured. Checks frequency and excessiveness of urine. Prevents passing sugar, dry throat and reduction. Price: 30 dozes Rs. 3/- THE DHANVANTRY PHARMACY, 28A, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
M R1167

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

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THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, MONDAY & TUESDAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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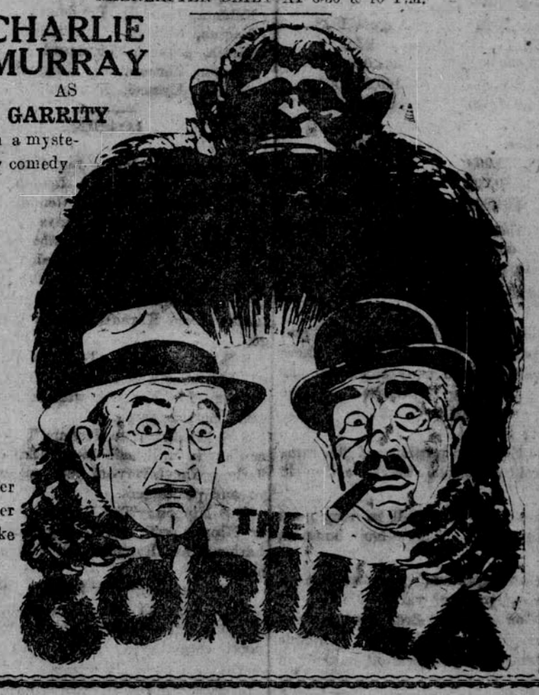
CHARLIE MURRAY AS GARRITY In a mystery comedy



You'll shiver with laughter and shake with suspense!

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Presents TO-DAY and during THIS WEEK
The United Picture Syndicate's Mythological Production
KICHAK VADHA
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SAIRANDHRI
A Glorious Chapter from the popular epic Mahabharat.

SEE How Bhima the human giant restrains his anger to obey the orders of his elder brother Dharmaraja
SEE How Sairandhri persuades Queen Sudeshna to refrain from sending a married woman to serve a drunken man,
SEE How Bhima kills Kichaka and many other wonderful Scenes.

4 SHOWS DAILY at 5,—7,—9 and 11 p. m.
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The GLOBE SANDHURST ROAD.
Another sensation by E. M. Hull, author of "THE SHEIK"
Barry Craven surrendered to the spell of the Orient as you will surrender to the exotic fascination of
"THE SHADOW OF THE EAST"
Every detail of Oriental Metropolis is well depicted in it!
Beautiful to look upon, thrilling in its dramatic interpretation. Sensational in every scene!
CAST
FRANK MAYO
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NORMAN KERRY
EVELYN BRENT
It contributes a very pleasing back-ground! Witch-craft of the orient! Awe-striking revenge!
This Motion Picture will astound Millions! Also
MONTY BANKS in SPOOKS and SPIRITS 2 reels
A LARRY SEMON Comedy—2 comics
TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily. Sat. & Sunday at 3-30 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

Season's Great Attraction
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
Kohinoor's Social Picture
"FOOLISH HUSBANDS"
Written by Mr. DAVE. Directed by Mr. DEVARE.
Featuring:
Miss JAMNA, Miss FATMA,
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Most Heart-Appealing Story with full of Society's worth studying questions which are very nicely shown in the film.
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The Wonderful Herbert Wilcox Production which has stirred the whole Civilized World with its Magnificent Theme and Tale of Heroic Life and Death and a Conflict of Loyalties told in Reverence and without Bitterness
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Artistically Staged Gorgeously dressed.

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The shackles of marriage were silken but she longed to sever them; her husband was good, rich and devoted, but the handsome Hungarian violinist held the lure of romance.—See the story of a woman who couldn't make her eyes behave—"Silken Shackles."

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Presents—
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A thrilling romance depicting the glories of old Gujarat and Wonderful Scenes of the Historic Hill of Pavagahr.
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AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

STATISTICAL INDICATIONS

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have issued the following report on the 14th inst.:—

Exports of Cotton Piece-goods from United Kingdom:—

Piece-Goods.	August 1927.	July 1928	August 1928.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
Total Exports	363,000,000	339,000,000	341,000,000
To India	147,823,000	131,206,000	149,318,000
To China	6,671,000	14,937,000	15,874,000
Yarns:—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Total Exports	16,647,000	11,375,000	15,773,000
To India	1,498,000	1,589,000	2,618,000
To China	64,000	234,000	198,000

Egyptian Crop Condition:—100 per cent. lower Egypt, 99 per cent, Middle and Upper Egypt. Average yield 3.96 kantars per acre. The crop is ten days late. The crop is deteriorating owing to a disease in pods.

Weekly Weather Report:—(As per Government publication):

12th September 1928:—

In the Atlantic Coast States there has been deterioration in many places and the weather has been wet in the Southern portion, particularly in Georgia. There have been reports of Bolls rotting and plants shedding to an unusual extent. In the latter part of the week, however, the weather was more favourable in the Central States. Progress has been mostly fair to very good.

Oklahoma:—Progress has been fair and picking general.

Texas:—Progress has been mainly poor in the Southern portion and the rains have been too late to help materially. The general condition of the cotton in this State is spotted and poor.

In the drier sections of the Cotton Belt progress has been fair to very good in the parts where moisture has been better disturbed. There has, however, been a considerable amount of shedding.

Note:—According to latest advices, the American Spinners' gross margin of profit will be on the spot price of 18.25 and present price of yarns 20's at 34 cents, at 10.37 cents against 6.86 on July 27th, 7.01 on August 3rd, and 8.98 on August 5th, 1927. This shows the increase in margin to the Spinners. Garside says:—The relatively small purchases of goods during the past season, taken in conjunction with the long period of time that buyers have pursued this conservative buying policy, appear to confirm the reports that stocks of goods in distributing channels are very moderate, and suggest the possibility of large buying later. Such expectation is strengthened by the continued high activity of general business, the generally full employment of labor over the country, and the prospects of good crops. Consumption in July 1928, was about 23 per cent. below the average. There is no indication that this is due to any decline in the ultimate consumption of cotton goods, since the long-term trend of cotton goods consumption in this country is slowly upward, domestic industries using cotton goods for industrial purposes have been and are active, and retail trade and general buying power in the country are well maintained. This contraction in output is due to a reaction of buyers from their heavy buying of last year and to bearishness engendered by the declines in cotton and goods on favourable crop prospects. Production of goods is clearly running much below ultimate consumption, through the heavy curtailment now in effect, and "so the foundation is being laid for a better mill and cloth market situation later."

Russia:—During the past cotton season Russia has consumed close to 500,000 bales of American cotton against only 390,000 in the previous season. This is by far the largest consumption by Russia since pre-war days, when the territory now embraced by Russia consumed 500,000 to 600,000 bales per year. In recent seasons prior to last season, Russia consumption ranged from only 200,000 to 300,000 bales.

Czecho-Slovakia's consumption of American cotton this past season was about 451,000 bales against 401,000 the previous season.

We give the following basic data:—

(Thousands of Bales).

Supply.	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Carry-Over Aug. 1	5,680	3,318	2,711	3,380	5,5501	7,758	4,900
Production*	10,087	10,310	13,980	16,131	18,046	12,842	14,439?
Total Supply	15,767	13,628	16,691	19,511	23,547	20,600	19,339
*Ginnings Aug. 1 to July 31, City Crop, etc. omitted.							
Distribution.							
Consumption	12,449	10,917	13,311	14,010	15,789	15,700	
Carry-Over, July 31	3,318	2,711	3,380	5,501	7,758	4,900	
Total Distribution	15,767	13,628	16,691	19,511	23,547	20,600	
Mid. Up. Spots at New Orleans:							
High in season	31.25	36.00	28.88	24.23	18.74	23.50	
Low in season	20.00	22.75	20.95	18.00	11.68	16.41	
Average in season	25.94	30.33	24.21	19.71	14.74	19.99	
All-Commodity Price Index	99.5	98.7	97.9	104.8	99.9	96.1	98.5*

*June average.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, (New crop) —
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £8/7/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £17/0/0
Rapeseed Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £18/2/6

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment nominal Stpt/Oct. £17/11/3
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment nominal Oct/Nov. £17/11/3
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment hull sellers Sept/Oct. £15/6/3
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £17/11/3

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 13.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Oct/Dec. 27/10-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 28/2-1/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 13

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment U. K. paid October 41/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. 41/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels —
No offerings.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/8-1/4
Jan/Mar. per cwt 12/8-1/4
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/8-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/9-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality)
Spot 17.3/8

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed,
lb., Spot -/8.11/16 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 13.

Silver.—Market is quiet.
Spot a 26-1/2
Forward 26-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 13.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11.1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 13.

Interest, Day to Day Loans. .. 3-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4.15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 13.

T T Berlin on London	20.35-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	29.31
T T Milan on London	92.78
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.18
London on Prague	163.75

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 14.

Jehangir, Dows, Jeddah.
Naldera, Randall, Australia.
Hoogkerk, Vendijk, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15.

Hatipara, Ellis, Colombo.
Naldera, Randall, London.
Nagina, Tellent, Karachi.
Elysia, Duncan, Liverpool.
Nippon, Ziemersturn, Rangoon.
Sigrum, Kvanso, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Sept. 14.

Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.
Steamer Sumatra for Genoa.
Steamer Orna for Calcutta.
Steamer Ellora for Mombassa.
Steamer Vareia for Persian Gulf.

S S Hoogkerk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Hoogkerk arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Nagina:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nagna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Elysia:—The Graham T Co's steamer Elysia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nippon:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Nippon will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with same bottom cargo.

S S Sigrum:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Sigrum will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Naldera:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Naldera arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Ellora is expected to arrive here to-day at about 8 a.m. from Mombassa with mails, a general cargo and 46 saloon and 138 deck passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Naldera:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Naldera will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar, Sept. 12

Wheat Ready 4/7 4/12
Wheat Assuj 4/9/6
Wheat Maghar 4/13
Wheat Magh 4/15
Wheat Har 4/6/3
Gram Ready 4/3 4/6
Gram Assuj 4/4
Gram Maghar 4/6/3
Gram Jeth 3/10
Barley Assuj 3/3/6
Rapeseed Bisakh 6/15
Gwara Poh 3/1/
Cottonseeds Maghar 3/6
Cottonseeds Poh 3/6
Cottonseeds Magh. 3/6

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Sept.	214.00—4.10
December	213.90—3.10
March	213.40—3.50

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 13.9-28	654000	1155000
,, Yesterday do.	34000	43000
Exports to date do.	507000	643000
Stock at Ports 7-9-28	526000	1192000
,, Interior Towns do.	251000	368000
,, Liverpool 7-9-28	687000	1055000
Visible Supply 7-9-28	3486000	3295000
Quantity in Sight do.	731000	1258000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 13.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22 Ex-dividend
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£138
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£54
Eastern Bank	£7.3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-1/8
Conversion Loan	£77-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£54.1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71-1/4
Consols	£55-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102.3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 13.

Demand Bills 484.87

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Sept. 13.

Total Bullion	£176,600,000
Public Deposits	£13,100,000
Other Deposits	£98,900,000
Government Securities	£27,100,000
Other Securities	£41,400,000
Notes and Coin	£61,700,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£268,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	55.12 p.c.

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE
URINARY TROUBLE

GET an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemist. Take two Pills before you go to bed at night and next morning look at the urine you pass. You will then know for sure that you have a remedy which cannot fail to do you good. You cannot doubt what you see with your own eyes, and you will be able to see that the valuable ingredients of De Witt's Pills have passed right through your kidneys and your bladder. In doing so they have strengthened your kidneys and cleansed your bladder, so that your body will be freed from poisonous waste matters in a natural manner. There is no better remedy for scalding urine, bladder inflammation and urinary troubles of every description in men, women and children.

De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER.
SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE
PILLS

See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine

Guaranteed Free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs or Narcotics

Made and Packed by Patent Machinery Never Touched By Hand

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

Amrutanjan
PAIN BALM
IS UN-RIVALLED AND -EQUALLED in the cure of
Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.
(Regd.)
Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots. Madras.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	15
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	11
Ceylon Planters	16
Ceylon Rubber	39
Clunes Estates	17
Cochin Rubber	29
Eila Tea	180
Estates Co. of Uva	32
Fairlawn Estate	32/8
Frocester Estates	45
Haimawe Rubber	9
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	37
Indo-Malay Estates	15
Jambulande T. & Rub.	9/8
Jebong Rubber	14
Kalutara Company	35
Kalutara Rubber	15
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	20
Lanka Rubber	48
Lansdowne Rubber	130
Maha Uva Estates	48
Meall Mor Estates	21/8
Mirishena Rubber	35
Narangalla Rubber	18
Neuchatel Estates	57/8
North-Western Rub.	18
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	24
Rubber Growers'	21
Saffragam T. & Rub.	150
Talgaswella Tea	47
Torrington Tea	22
Udabage Tea	43
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	8
Vogan Tea	35
Warriapolla Estate	20

Remarks.—Rubber:—Spot Colombo.—Re. 0.46 Cents.

OILS AN DCAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY'S EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Our to-day's quotation—ex-godown, Bombay:—

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 681 per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 153 per ton.

Mowra Cake ready Rs. 65/8 per ton.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 13.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65-7/8
Copper, Braziers	£76
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-5/8
Tin, English Ingots	£211-1/2

THE RAJVAID HAIR-DYE.

The shining and astingly deep-black "Hair-Dye". Price per phial Re. 1-2. Small phial As. 10. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 6. On a remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.

WHITE LEPROSY.

The best application for "White Leprosy" It turns the "White Leprosy" into natural colour. Price per small phial Rs. 2 & per big phial Rs. 3. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 5. Leprosy patients are also cured by correspondence.

Rajvaid Sri Samandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

LONG LIQUIDATIONS—POOR SPOT DEMAND—SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING—FAVOURABLE WEATHER—FUTURES 48 TO 36 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Sept. 14.

The New York futures market opened easy at a decline of 29 points on lower Liverpool cables but recovered few points on short covering. The weather report was favourable and spot demand continues poor. Southern hedge selling in conjunction with long liquidation established fresh decline and the market closed at the lowest level of the day. The close was easy at a decline of 48 points for near months and 36 points for distant deliveries. Middling American spot prices declined 50 points to 17.80c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 43 to 42 points. Spot cotton prices declined 44 points to 17.10c.

Although there is absence of professional selling, prices are giving way under Southern hedge selling. The crop is late and still it appears that increasing movement coupled with favourable weather is likely to depress prices further. The general opinion is gaining ground that any recovery in prices from present level will increase hedge selling pressure although price level is becoming reasonable. Mills are not inclined to buy freely and in the absence of any adverse crop factor the demand will not be sufficient to absorb hedge selling. The market entirely depends upon weather and with a continuance of present weather and no talk about boll-weevil damage, further decline seems inevitable.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following Cables from Liverpool Agents:—

(1) First half last week weather unfavourable. Many complaints of shedding and rotting Bolls. Too wet especially Atlantic States. Later half of the week weather favourable. Good progress made in the Central Belt. Fair progress in Oklahoma but Texas has been mainly poor and rain came too late. So far this week weather has been favourable.

(2) Garside estimate consumption at 505,000 Bales. Last year the official figure 633,000 Bales.

September 12.

January highest 17.91 (11-06 a.m.) lowest 17.75 (2-07 p.m.)

September 13.

January highest 17.62 (10-11 a.m.) lowest 17.45 (at the close).

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from New York dated 13th inst:—

"Continued long liquidation."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables from Liverpool.—

September 12.

(1) Warn—No precipitation.
(2) Short Covering. Less for sale.
(3) Weather Map: Favourable, but no rains in the West.

September 13.

(1) Slightly warmer. No precipitation.
(2) Scattered selling and hedge selling.
(3) Weather Map: Clear except some rains Atlantic Coast.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under dates as under:—

12 inst:—"Weekly weather report unfavourable. Hedge selling increasing."

13th inst.:—"Think that technical position still poor owing to market weakness in the absence of bear pressure."

Reuter:—Sept. 13th.

Market opened on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on favourable weather and Southern Hedge-selling.

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Sept. 13.
October	17.54—.48
December	17.51—.39
January	17.45—.39
March	17.43—.38
May	17.44—.36
Middling Spot	17.80—.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Sept. 13.
October	16.83—.43
January	16.93—.42
Middling Spot	17.10—.44

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Sept. 13 Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	34,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL

HEDGE SELLING—SHORT SELLING—FAVOURABLE WEATHER—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SALES 10,000 BALES—FUTURES 16 TO 18 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

The Liverpool futures market was due to open 2 points lower but it opened easy at a decline of 7 to 8 points on favourable weather reports. There was some hedge selling which in conjunction with scattered short selling resulted in a further decline and at noon prices were 13 to 14 points lower. Later on weaker American cables helped further weakness and the market closed at a decline of 16 to 18 points. Trade is inclined to buy rather freely believing prices reasonable and sales amounted to 10,000 bales. Middling American Spot prices declined 14 points to 9.91d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 17 to 19 points. Egyptians were weak and recorded a fall of 52 to 54 points at the close.

LATEST WEATHER REPORT.

Liverpool, Sept. 14. 9-30 A.M.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Light rain Vicksburg. Slightly warmer. West Belt partly cloudy. Balance Entire Belt generally fair."

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool friends dated 13th inst.:—

"There is more general desire to sell than for some time. Not sufficient demand to absorb the daily sales of hedges. Spinners seem inclined to buy cotton and to stock at present prices. To-day's sales of actual cotton 10,000 bales.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 12th inst from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Despite recent decline, see nothing in the situation to change trend. Think reactions should be taken advantage of to sell owing to respective marketing of crop."

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO.'S REPORT.

American Mills Consumption Report is scheduled for publication to-day. During August mills were closed for one week and general curtailment was 50 per cent The average monthly consumption during the past four years was 555,000 Bales, when mills were working their normal capacity.

	Bales.
Garside estimate for Aug. 1928	505,000
Garside estimate for July 1928	429,000
Government's estimate for July 1928	439,000
Government's estimate for Aug. 1927	633,000

We cabled our Liverpool friends yesterday as under:—

"What is highest yield you expect on good weather? and what is lowest price on hedge selling?"

Their reply as follows:—

"Crop possibly 15,000,000 Bales. Think 16 cents would start world buying for few years ahead."

The following cables are to hand from New Orleans:—

(1) "Large Hedge-selling demand not sufficient to sustain the market."

(2) "Hedge and speculative selling. Poor spot demand causes decline further break advise purchases for moderate profit."

We agree with our Liverpool friends' opinion and consider that modeate purchases on a further decline will prove profitable.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 13. Opening	Closing
September		9.33—.16
October	9.25	9.21—.16
November		9.13—.17
December		9.14—.16
January	9.19	9.14—.18
February		9.15—.17
March	9.25	9.18—.17
April		9.18—.18
May	9.28	9.22—.18
June		9.21—.17
July		9.21—.17
August		9.18—.18
September		9.17—.18
Middling Spot		9.91 .14

BOMBAY

CONSIDERABLE LONG LIQUIDATION—EASY LIVERPOOL—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Following a decline of 39 points in Liverpool futures, the local market opened at 320 for Broach A./M. delivery and after improving to Rs. 321 prices declined to Rs. 316/8 on general long liquidation and some professional selling. Liverpool opened 9 points lower and rates at 3 p.m. were as under. The Sewri market is cosed today:—

Broach A./M. 317.
Oomra D./J. 284/8.
Bengal D./J. 248/8.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	48	185
Central India	7	125
Barsi and Nagar		126
Hyderabad-Gaorani		
Berar	223	664
Central Province	280	1,109
Total Oomras	558	2,209
Dholera	290	870
N.-W. Provinces		
Rajputana	4	297
Sind, Punjab		a
Broach		252
Coompta & Dharwar		502
Westerns-Northerns	584	584
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	107	107
Persian		
American		
Egyptian & African	10	1,848
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		
Total	1,553	6,749

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales. 12-9-28 This year.	Last year.
Europe 2,883	2,488
Japan & China 5,825	26,711
Coast Ports	
Up-country by Rail	2,594
Afloat in harbour for Europe	
China and Japan	54,252
Total 8,708	86,045

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 13
September	16.68—.52
October	16.73—.52
November	16.83—.52
December	16.86—.52
January	16.88—.53
February	16.88—.53
March	16.98—.54
April	16.98—.54
May	17.08—.54
June	17.08—.54
July	17.20—.54
August	17.20—.54
September	17.20—.54
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.80—.30

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	17.75
January	17.55
March	17.45
New York. Noon Call.	
October	17.78
January	17.59
March	17.58
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.	
October	17.03
January	17.11
March	17.14

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 13
Scinde, Fully Good	6.70—.15
Scinde, Fine	6.95 .15
Scinde, Superfine	7.20—.15
Bengal, Good	6.45—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	6.70—.15
Bengal, Fine	6.95—.15
Oomra, Good	6.90—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	7.20—.15
Oomra, Fine	7.50—.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.20—.15
Broach, Fine	8.45—.15
Broach, Superfine	8.70—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Sept. 13 Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Ass. Ltd.)

SILVER.

	Bombay, Sept. 14.
London Ready	26 8 0
London Forward	26 10 0
American Cent	58 0 0
China Opening	2 7 10
China Closing	2 7 10
Ready	59 14 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Now.
Bhadon	60	60	59|13	160|14
Tejimundi		11		
Asoje	60|2	60|2	59|15	60
Tejimundi	1|4.			

GOLD.

	Bombay, Sept. 14.
Ready	21 6 6
Bhadon	21 6 6
Asoje	21 6 9
National City	21 10 0
N. Manordass	21 9 6
N. Motilall	21 6 6

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China bought. Continent sold. Conditions remain unchanged.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

B C RATE:—
T T 1\|5 15\|16.
D D 1\|5 31\|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1\|5 31\|32.
Banks Selling D D 1\|6.
Banks Selling T T 1\|3 31\|332 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1\|5 31\|32 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/6.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1\|6-1\|4 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1\|6 9\|32 Oct.
NEW YORK—
B.C. T T 276-1\|2.
Banks Selling T T 275¾
Banks Baying T T 275.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 924.
Banks Buying D D 936.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Bank Selling T T 126.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138¼
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 177-1\|2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1\|.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-5\|8.
CROSS RATES:—
New York\|London 4.85-1\|16 12th inst.
London\|Belgium 34.90 12th inst.
London\|Japan 1\|10 9\|16 12th inst.
London\|Paris 124.20, 12th inst.
London\|Belgoum 34.90 12th inst.
London\|Switzerland 25.19 12th inst
London\|Italy 92.80 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 12th inst. £4\|4\|11-1\|2; 11th inst. £4\|4\|11.
Silver London Ready 12th inst 26-1\|2; 11th inst. 26 9\|16.
Silver London Forward 12th inst. 26-5\|8; 11th inst. 26-11\|16.
Silver New York Ready 12th inst. 58 11th inst. 58.
London Discounts 3 Mos 12th inst. 4-9\|32 p.c.; 11th inst. 4-9\|32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 12th inst. 4-15\|32 p.c.; 11th inst. 4-15\|32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-3/4 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 14.

3-1\|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93\|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93\|1.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100\|4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100\|12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101\|15.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106.
5-1\|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102\|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103\|13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105\|1.
6-1\|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110\|4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 83.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110\|8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates.—20th Sept. sett.
3-1\|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-15-6.
1945-55 Rs. 105-15-0.
4-1\|2 per cent Bonds 1934 Rs. 97-7-0.
4-1\|2 per cent Loan 1955-60 Rs. 93-15-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

THE
PEERLESS POLICY

A Contract of Guarantees

GUARANTEES a monthly income for ten years upon permanent disablement arising from any accident or illness. Premium payments cease upon disablement.

GUARANTEES payment of full sum assured to heirs at death within first ten years.

GUARANTEES payment of full sum assured with re-fund of all premiums paid from eleventh year, at death after ten years.

GUARANTEES payment of full sum assured with accumulated profits upon surviving twenty years with option of increased payment at subsequent death.

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TRADE & FINANCE.

FIRMNESS IN MONEY

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Money.—When the market opened on Monday firmness was manifest in money due to the announcement of the forthcoming Treasury Bills as well as trade requirements. Hence the call rate has increased and ranged between 3 to 3-1/2 per cent. The trade demand shows a decrease of Rs. 195 lacs, but a large portion of this is probably due to transference of funds from Government to other deposits. Government deposits show a decline of about 8 crores. Payment of maturing Treasury bills together with interest disbursements and also the beginning of the month requirements are probably responsible for this large shrinkage. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 3 per cent, three months 3-1/4 per cent, four months 3-1/2 per cent and six months 4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 7th September 1928 shows a decline of Rs. 424.07 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Rs. 20,77,86,000 as compared with Rs. 27.23 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 26.40, a decrease of 2.77 per cent under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are all down by Rs. 90.55 lacs to Rs. 68.98 crores. The Rs. 5.45 lacs respectively. Government deposits fell by Rs. 803.26 lacs to Rs. 9.04 crores, while other deposits have increased by Rs. 90.55 lacs to Rs. 68.98 crores. The bank rate still stands at 5 per cent.

The gilt-edged market became noticeably weak because of the proposed Treasury bills. 3-1/2 per cent Paper was particularly affected, declining from Rs. 73-14-6 to Rs. 73. There were abundant sellers of almost all scrips and the 1/16 per cent. premium on the new loans was replaced by by discount of one anna. Towards the close however bear covering occasioned slight improvement. 1945-55 Loan receded to to Rs. 106. 5 per cent 1935 and 1933 Bonds were quoted at Rs. 100-12 and Rs. 101-15. 6 per cent Bonds 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 102-14 and Rs. 103-13 and 1932 at Rs. 105-1. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan quietened to Rs. 110-4. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan was placed at Rs. 85 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93. 4-1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 97-7 and 1955-60 at Rs. 93-15.

On 8th September, Government invited tenders for six months' treasury bills in the amount of Rs. 1-1/2 crores. In view of the successful floatation of the recent new loans to the extent of Rs. 35 crores—Rs. 3 crores in excess of the Budget figures—this announcement was received with distinct surprise in most quarters. The first reaction manifested itself in the gilt-edged securities market, occasioning a decline of 1-1/8 per cent in 3-1/2 per cent Paper.

As was pointed out in our weekly report of 24th August, Government deposits following the conclusion of the loan were but Rs. 17 crores, whereas anticipated disbursements for the current months were in the neighbourhood of Rs. 15 crores. Hence it would appear that only three courses remain open for Government to pursue, namely, temporary borrowing from the bank, an expansion of currency against either sterling or ad hoc securities and borrowing by Treasury bills. To have adopted the first procedure would in all probability have exercised a disturbing effect upon the money market and such borrowing would have been subjected to fluctuations in money rates.

An expansion of currency at this time of the year would hardly be in order. Expansions against ad hoc securities are generally undesirable, while it would have been inexpedient to attempt an expansion against sterling assets, since they are difficult to acquire when the export season has not yet begun. However, it is not unlikely that expansion against sterling will take place during the next cold weather.

In view of the foregoing it was more or less incumbent upon Government to resort to borrowing by Treasury Bills.

Inasmuch as Government maintain a regular borrowing programme for capital expenditure as well as other needs, both immediate and future, it is scarcely reasonable that they would allot treasury bills at unduly high yields. So long as borrowing by treasury bills is so conducted that funds are absorbed during slack periods such as the present one, and repaid in the busy periods between January and March, when the influx of Government revenues is under way, no particular inconvenience should result.

However, an explanation by the authorities in the present connection would not be inappropriate and should serve to allay the uncertainty prevailing in the gilt-edged market.

The currency return of the 7th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 44.56 lacs in the note circulation which now amounts to Rs. 182.45 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have also fallen by Rs. 25.95 lacs to Rs. 102.24 crores and by Rs. 2.71 lacs to Rs. 2.61 crores, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. Securities in India are down by Rs. 23.56 lacs to Rs. 42.36 crores while those in England have gone up by Rs. 14.66 lacs to Rs. 5.46 crores. The metal reserve ratio to circulation is 73.78 a against 73.80 a week ago.

Exchange.—A firm tone was evident in sterling exchange during the past week with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-31/32d and buyers at 1s. 6d. Calcutta has likewise been firm and there have been sales by exporters. Yesterday Government purchased sterling for the first time since June 6th. The market now feels that Government will be able to obtain sterling more regularly at 1s. 6d. There is no improvement in the enquiry for all remittances. Although there has been a betterment in ready rates, forward deliveries are steady and unchanged at 1s. 5-31/32d. for September, 1s. 5-31/32d. to 1s. 6d. for october, 1s. 6d. for November, 1s.6-1/32d. for December-January and 1s. 6d. for February-March.

The dollar sterling rate is now quoted at dollars 4.85-1/16. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Lower gold point has now been reached and it would be profitable for the States to import gold from England. French francs are quoted at 124.19, the Belga at 34.90 and the Italian lira at 92.80.

On the 12th September tenders to the amount of £615,000 at 18d. were received and allotted approximately 81 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 19th September 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Gold.—Gold has been a very uninteresting market during the period under report with no change in the price of ready at about Rs. 21.6-0 per tola. The daily offtake has improved to about 10,000 tolas and stocks on hand are almost unchanged at about 1-3/4 lacs tolas. The quotation for ready sovereign is Rs. 13-7-6 and for deliv. very 27th September is Rs. 13-7-3. In London the rate for gold declined to 84s. 11d. but closed at 84.11-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21.6-0 and Rs. 21-5-9 for ready, Rs. 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-6-0 for 1st October settlement, and Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 29th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £63,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 217,567 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £47,000

Silver.—Silver for the most part has been quiet to easy. Ready which opened at Rs. 60.2 rose to Rs. 60-8, and after touching a low of Rs. 50-14, finally ended at Rs. 60 per 100 tolas. It is reported that about 8000 bars were sold by Calcutta bulls and these are understood to have been taken by some of the local operators. This transaction had a weakening effect, but it has improved the technical position of both the Calcutta and Bombay markets. American banks have conducted two-way operations, while China banks were relatively inactive. The offtake, including some for settlement, has risen to about 100 bars a day, and stocks on hand are estimated at about 4000 bars inclusive of some arrivals from Calcutta. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London moved within narrow limits of 1/16d., the closing rate being 2s. 7.5/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 26-11/16d. and 26-1/2d. for ready and 26-3/4d. and 26-9/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-8 and Rs. 59-14 for ready and 4th October settlement and Rs. 60-10 and Rs. 60-1 for 1st November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £7500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £59,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 127 bars and Rs. 9,783 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £275,000.

Shares.—The Share market was opened on Wednesday the 12th instant for a brief period of one hour only to close again for another week until 19th September. The closing of the market for periods of such long duration, constitute a very serious handicap to both traders and investors. It can only be honed that when once the market reopens, it will remain so without numerous interruptions. The authorities will be well advised in the future to make more fitting arrangements for holidays and settlement days in order that such long closing periods will be avoided.

During the short trading that ensued cotton mill shares were weak. Most of the leading shares receded as is shown by the following price changes:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 797/8-791/4; Centurys Rs. 367/8-366/4; Central India Rs. 496/4-493/12; Crescent Rs. 141/4-140; Fazulbhoy Rs. 752/8-742/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 227/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 366/4-362/8, Kohinoor Rs. 206/4-202/8; New Great Rs. 240/-227/8; Pearls Rs. 482/8-472/8; Simplex Rs. 107/8-101/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 456/4-453/12

Prices in the miscellaneous section were generally steadier. Tata Ordys were unchanged at Rs. 66/8, while Defds. show little change at 226/4. Latest reports from Jamshedpur state that a settlement of the long standing labour dispute has been effected. This should provide a stimulus for the market when trading is resumed. Andhra Valleys kept steady at Rs. 695 and Tata Hydros at Rs. 1057/8. Alcocks receded slightly to Rs. 328/12. Bombay Burma Trading shares are quote at Rs. 763/12 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 150/10. Bombay Steams were placed at Rs. 271/4 and Scindias at Rs. 14/3. Cement shares maintained steadiness, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 23/8, Indian Cements at Rs. 345. Katni Ordys. and Defds. were almost unchanged at Rs. 245 and Rs. 883/12. In railway shares Ahmedabad Prantij are quoted at Rs. 900xd. and Upper Sindh at Rs. 88/8xd. Cen. Prov. and Tapti Valleys are unchanged at Rs. 102 and 720.

Imperial Bank shares closed at Rs. 1457/8 and Contributaries at Rs. 353/12. Bank of India shares were unaltered at Rs. 91 and those of the Central Banks at Rs. 24/4.

Calcutta.—After declining to Rs. 16/8 Hessians improved and closed at Rs. 77. Jute shares in the Calcutta market after an easy opening remained steady.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

The continued heavy decline in the prices of raw material has had its usual effect on the yarn market and prices have steadily declined in almost all kinds of yarns except of course in case of Bombay mill yarns in which owing to the continuance of the mill strike there is very little stock now left with the dealers and they have been able to obtain much better rates for the same. Demand as usual has been extremely limited in the declining prices and upcountry enquiries and orders have only been confined to yarns for immediate delivery and at very low prices. In case of English, Japanese and Shanghai yarns, prices have declined considerably in sympathy with sharp decline in cotton and dealers have been continuously put to heavy losses with the result that fresh forward business is not entertained at the moment. Most of them look for yet lower prices and have been consequently busy in disposing their stocks at the best possible prices of the day. Buyers on the other hand have been extremely careful in taking advantage of the situation and have been offering only small quantities at lower and lower prices. Business in the present circumstance therefore is very difficult to bring about and the position is getting more and more uneasy and a great deal of anxiety has been prevailing in the yarn market regarding the future course and the difficulties in which some of the weak dealers are getting involved day after day on account of serious decline in prices.

English Yarns:—Spot prices have declined further and offtake is limited. Forward business is confined to small lots and in well known chapps only. Some offers are on cable but as Manchester prices are comparatively higher and therefore only some small business is possible.

Japanese Yarns:—Import houses have been lowering their rates in sympathy with cotton and in a declining state some business has been possible in both Japanese and Shanghai yarns. There are not heavy stocks in the market except in two-folds where fresh business is not entertained whereas in single yarns there is comparatively more enquiry and business is offered at better rates. Sampin have declined in sympathy with cotton whereas exchange remains more or less steady with narrow fluctuations. Even in the declining prices there have been better enquiries from upcountry markets for both the Japanese and Shanghai yarns.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—Market has assumed a normal steady appearance and although offtake is very limited it seems as if the decline is now over. In view of some weakness reported from producing countries we have yet no confidence in the present level of prices.

Indian Yarns:—The unfortunate struggle between the Capital and Labour is still continuing with hardly any signs of early settlement and although efforts are being made, particularly by the Mayor of Bombay, nothing definite has yet been known. The present struggle has nearly swept the life-blood of the Bombay Trade by now and if it is yet carried further we are afraid the Cotton Trade of Bombay will be totally ruined. Reports from upcountry markets go to show that the mills over there have been taking full advantage of the situation and have been able to make very large sales at profitable rates both in yarns and cloth.

In the local market however there is a very small stock in Indian yarns and dealers have been able to get high prices for the same on account of scarcity. In the declining prices of cotton there has been very limited demand for yarns and dealers have been waiting for a favourable opportunity. The rains have been so far satisfactory in almost all the districts and naturally this should create better demand for all kinds of yarns but the present serious decline in cotton has temporarily produced a loss of confidence amongst the buyers.

The future outlook seems to be rather favourable and as soon as the decline in raw material seems to be over we expect steady improvement in demand.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

The continued good demand for ready sugars and with small stocks at hand prices for ready sugars Ex-Godowns have been advanced by two annas per cwt. while forward positions have been reduced by two annas per cwt. owing to great pressure to sell by importers and speculators. There is very little business doing by dealers and we have no sales to report. Java reported a quiet market with free second hand sellers and a reduction in freight by conference by two guilders viz. 1d. per cwt. has made dealers very nervous who do not care to buy at present.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with very little business doing.

American Terminals reported highest on the 13th instant quoting 2.22, 2.25, and 2.33 for December-March and May and reported lowest on the 11th instant quoting 2.17, 2.20 and 2.272 or same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 8th instant quoting s. 13|5 4d., s. 13|9 d. and s. 14 for October-December and March and reported lowest on the 13th instant quoting s. 13|2-1|4, s .13|5-1|4 and s. 13|8-1|4 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 14|1 eq. s. 13|2 F.B. Harbour stocks 50,000 bags.

T M O Aug. Rs. 8|10 eq. s. 12|11 F.B. Harbour.

T M O Sept.|Dec. Rs. 8|7|6 eq. s. 12|9 F.B. Harbour.

T M O Jan-Mar. Rs. 8|8 eq. s. 12|9 F. B. Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S.S. Sumatra with 20,000 bags Java Sugars.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £ s. d.
Andhra Valley (7-1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	103 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	92 10 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan 1935-45)	100 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 14 10-1|2
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	0 18 1-1|2
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 3 1-1|2
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 7 6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	18 12 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	138 0 0
India 3-1|2| p.c. Sterling Stock	71 0 0
India 4-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950|55)	94 0 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	61 0 0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 11 0
Nitrate Railway (Ord.)	8 15 0
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	9 5 0
Shahdara Saharanpur Lt. Rly. 4-1|2 p.c. Debs.	81 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	198 10 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	93 10 0
Tata Power (7-1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934|48)	103 0 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929|47)	102 10 0

Remarks:—Ex-div.—Southern Punjab Railway (Ordinary Stock).

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Assn. Ltd).

Bombay, Sept. 14.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH SEPT.

	1928 Bales	1927 Bales
Bengals	43	2425
Oomras	1800	3773
Dholleras	661	1724
Broach	186	422
Southerns	1194	5022
Persians	....	327
Americans	....	183
Egyptians	....	....
E. Africans	964	205
Other sorts	....	....
Total	4848	14081

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH SEPT.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	842
Continent	16759
China	6700
Japan	43566
Coast Ports	1218
Total	69085

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR;

Europe	1631
China, Japan & Coast Ports	5150
Total	6781

RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 13TH SEPT.

1928	1927
7059	38101

EXPORTS FROM 1ST TO 13TH SEPT.

	1928	1927
United Kingdom	842	1797
Continent	18834	14263
China	6700	3000
Japan	70277	28326
Coast Ports	1218	850
U. S. A.	350	....
Total	98221	48236

Bales.

Total exports by rail 1st to 13th Sept. 1928 4,978

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st to 13th Sept. 1928 ..... nil

Same period last year 40,714

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 13th Sept. 1928 9,08,126

Same time last year 3,80,754

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE (American Cotton Reports).

Bales

Purchases of American cotton for India, 1st Sept. 28 to 31st Aug. 1929 3,200

American cotton arrived in India from 1st to 13th Sept. 1928 400

American cotton at Sea for India 210

PHOSFERINE for Nerve Control

MAJOR H. SYKES

O.B.E., Aeronautical and Technical Adviser for the British Automobile Schools, Ltd., *writes*:—

"OFTEN one hears the phrase in reference to "Knights of the Air," "Oh! He has no nerves!" No greater mistake was ever made Airman are usually all nerves only they are "under control." This phase of life is undoubtedly a strain on one's nervous system, and at times a tonic is essential During 1917 I sustained a very serious accident, which all but put me out for good, and had it not been for the wonderful skill of modern surgery and the astounding properties of Phosferine, I would to-day be a wreck, instead of which I am still flying. There are times when both airman and passenger feel in need of a rapid and sustaining tonic, and in such cases I never fail to use or recommend Phosferine."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

SHALLOW DEPRESSION PERSISTS

MONSOON CONTINUES ACTIVE

POONA, Sept. 14.

The shallow depression still persists off Orissa and Ganjam coast. The monsoon continues active in Central Deccan and is strengthening in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Madras Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Gujarat East, the Central Provinces and North-west Frontier Province.

The principal amounts are:—Rangoon three inches; Tavoy and Lashio two; Mergui, Amherst, Sibsagar and Dinajpur a half; Sambalpur three-quarters; Shillong one; Jagdalpur a half; Drosh, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Karwar, Gunjarga and Kurnool a quarter; Sholapur and Bijapur three-quarters; and Hyderabad Deccan and Bellary one.

Forecast:—Increase in Burma and extension in Deccan and along East Madras Coast.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three thousand and seven hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at nine hours six minutes yesterday.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

General Remarks:—The monsoon continues active in the Central Deccan, but has been feeble elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and the Madras Deccan, and local in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat and the Central Provinces East. Skies are overcast in the region extending from the north Coromandel Coast to the Konkan, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and Gujarat, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the United Provinces, the east Punjab and east Rajputana and more moist in the Madras Deccan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 102 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—An extension in the Deccan and along the west coast.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches.
Ahmedabad	0.19
Nagpur	0.03
Karwar	0.18
Sholapur	0.89
Bijapur	0.80
Nizamabad	0.10
Hyderabad	1.44
Mangalore	0.03
Cochin	0.01
Negapatam	0.05
Madras	0.04
Cuddapah	0.03
Bellary	1.62
Colombo	0.02

Bombay:—

Local rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Observatory 0.27in.

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 77.45in. (14.85in. above normal).

St. George's Hospital 1.25in.

J. J. Hospital 0.71in.

Maximum temperature 85 deg. (normal).

Minimum temperature 74 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 14-9-28:— Colaba Point 0.27in.; Fort 1.25in.; J. J. Hospital 0.71in.

Total since 1st June to date:—Colaba Point 77.45in.; Fort 109.84in; J. J. Hospital 84.52in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927:—Colaba Point 56.90in.; Fort 72.25 in.; J. J. Hospital 56.40in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926:—Colaba Point 61.15in.; Fort 89.58 in.; J. J. Hospital 72.71in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14th September, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.847 inches (.036 above normal).

Barometer corrected at p.m. (previous day .788 inches (.062 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .034.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 760.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 deg. (0.2 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 74.3 deg. (1.1 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 84 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.27.

Total rainfall during the month 2.16.

Total rainfall during the year 77.46.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,700 miles away was recorded by the Seismograph in the Colaba Observatory at 9h. 6m. yesterday (I. S. T.).

HIGH COURT

FILLING UP BHULESHWAR TANK

INJUNCTION REFUSED

Mr. Justice Norman Kemp at the High Court heard a notice of motion arising out of an action filed by Shivramdas Bilasram Kedia and five others for an order to restrain Baji Vishnu Nerurkar and others (defendants) by an injunction from filling up the Bhuleshwar Tank.

The tank was built in 1832 by Atmaram Balaji, Bhaidas Sakhidas and Murlidhar Sambhu and two others. In 1912, the Municipal Commissioner served a notice on N. S. Karde, who was managing the tank on behalf of the heirs of Atmaram to carry out certain repairs, which was not complied with. Recently the Assistant Health Officer issued a notice on the owners of the Temple calling upon them to fill it up, and accordingly the defendants had commenced the work of filling it up.

The plaintiffs stated that the defendants were the present trustees of the temples and charitable institutions and funds of Gaud Saraswat community, but they were not entitled to be in possession and management of the tank which was for the use and benefit of the public in general. The defendants, therefore, were committing a trespass and should be restrained by an injunction from filling it up.

The plaintiffs further prayed that the tank be declared a public charitable trust and a scheme for its management be framed by the Court.

The defendants submitted that they were the proper trustees of the tank, and having received the municipal notice, they would be liable to prosecution, if they failed to carry it out. The defendants further submitted that no injunction should be granted unless the Municipality was made a party to these proceedings.

His Lordship declared to grant the injunction, observing that the plaintiffs did not represent the general public, but only a faction which was orthodox and opposed to progress.

DECREE FOR RS. ONE LAKH

BUILDING CONTRACTOR'S SUCCESSFUL SUIT.

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court disposed of the suit filed by the firm of Messrs Jeewanji Jamasji and Co., building contractors, against Bai Awabai, widow and executrix of the will of the late Mr. Rustamji Behramji Jijibhoy, to recover Rs. 1,42,000, the balance out of the sum of Rs. 7,00,000.

Mr. Coltman with Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Jhaveri instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandhy and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. B. J. Desai, with Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Mr. P. B. Wachha instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, represented the defendants.

Mr. Desai at the outset applied for an adjournment on the ground that the plaintiffs' son Sir Byramji Jijibhoy was at present in England and he was an important witness.

Mr. Coltman on behalf of the plaintiff opposed the application, stating that this was an attempt made by the defendant to delay payment.

His Lordship refused to grant adjournment.

The plaintiff's case was that in 1922 the late Mr. Rustamji Behramji Jijibhoy had given them the contract for constructing the "Rustom Building" at the junction of Churchgate Street and Tamarind Lane. Out of the cost of Rs. 7,13,000, the plaintiffs had received Rs. 6,00,000, and the balance of Rs. 1,43,000 was still unpaid, which they sought to recover by the present suit.

A consent decree was obtained by which the defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 1,00,000, the defendants' personal claim for Rs. 50,000 being taken into account as part-payment.

THEFT OF MUNICIPAL LANTERNS

Before Mr. Justice Patkar and the common jury, Abitya Bhawanya was placed under Section 379, I. P. C.

Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the Crown; the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case are that one Shiva in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust was in charge of the 9 municipal lanterns belonging to the Port Trust. The accused Bhawanya took the advantage of the absence of Shiva who owing to rain had gone to take shelter behind a steam roller, approached the lamps and removed them. A police constable arrested the accused on suspicion and took him in custody.

The Crown Counsel, Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, after examining all the witnesses, addressed the jury. The accused also made a statement.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty and His Lordship then desired the Crown Counsel to suggest what punishment to be inflicted upon the prisoner. The Crown Counsel suggested one year, accordingly His Lordship sentenced the accused for one year's rigorous imprisonment.

POONA RACES

FIRST MEETING: 4TH DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

LAWN PLATE.—Div. I.
KHALIL BEG 1
RADHA'A 2
ORANGE PRINCE 3

NEWCASTLE PLATE.
THIS FREEDOM 1
GUINEA FLIGHT 2
ANDANTE 3

THE POONA COUNTRY BRED STAKES.
ALL'S WELL 1
OUR LADDIE 2
DRY SUGAR 3

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.
SHIVAJI PRASAD 1
HILALUZZAMAN 2
LUCKY STAR 3

THE FITZROY PLATE.
ATREAS 1
MY LORD 2
CAP-A-PIE 3

THE PADDOCK PLATE.
SANTOCK 1
CUL DE SAC 2
PUFFIN 3

THE LAWN PLATE.—Div. II.
AVAR 1
SHEEMA 2
RUBDAN 3

THEFT OF SODA WATER BOTTLES

Before Mr. Justice Patkar and the common jury at the High Court Sessions Ram Laxman was placed charged under Section 380, I. P. C.

Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the Crown; the accused was undefended.

The accused went to a sodawater shop and ordered a cold drink. But when the vender Babalal was preparing for him the cold drink the accused took this opportunity to steal some bottles and placed four of them in his pocket. At this juncture Babalal heard a clink and after examination handed him over to P. C. 1629B, who took him to the station and arrested him.

The Crown Counsel, Mr. Tarapore, examined the Crown witnesses and thereafter the accused made a statement. His Lordship then summed up, and the jury unanimously found the accused guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

The following donations, in addition to those previously announced, have been promised to the Fund:—

Previously announced Rs. 48,537-11-0; Mr. Rameshwarlal Birla Rs. 1,500; Dr. F. R. Parakh Rs. 51. Total Rs. 50,088-11-0.

DONATIONS TO JOINT MILL STRIKE COMMITTEE FUND.

The Joint Mill Strike Committee, Bombay, has received the following donations in aid of the Fund started by it:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 91,373-7-4; Juna Manekchawk Mills, Ahmedabad Rs. 50; Memon Merchants' Association Rs. 100; Total Rs. 91,523-7-4.

LATEST NEWS.

EGYPT AND KELLOGG PACT.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Cairo.—The Prime Minister in speech at Tantah stated that Egypt which absolutely refused domination of any nation had pointed out in giving its adhesion to Kellogg Pact that this did not imply acceptance of any reservations. He said Egypt had for first time in its history participated on equal terms with other powers in important international document. "This," he said, "is happy start for efforts that we are making to improve our political relations with Britain."—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Paris.—Lieutenant Demougeot's missing seaplane has been discovered in sea southwest of Scilly Isles and has been taken in tow. Pilot and his companions are safe.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Deputy Laurent Eynac has been appointed Air Minister and Senator Cheron has been appointed Minister of Commerce. Both are appointed in succession to Bokanowski.

HURRICANE HAVOC IN S. DAKOTA.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

New York.— Simultaneously with hurricane in West Indies two tornados burst in Nebraska and South Dakota. Eleven persons are known to have been killed. Special train is speeding to Nebraska carrying succour to pupils of county school which has been wiped out. —Reuter.

REFER IT TO SIR J. SIMON

BRITISH APATHY TOWARDS INDIA

MR. DEVAKIPRASAD SINHA INTERVIEWED

Mr. Devakiprasad Sinha, a prominent member of the Bihar Council, who returned to India by the last English mail after a short stay in England, was interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle." There was one thing, said Mr. Sinha, which struck an Indian very prominently and it was that the politicians in England who used to take some interest in Indian questions had now developed an attitude of disgust towards India. While the number of those who were indifferent seemed to be still larger. That was due to the fact that India was considered quite safe at present from the point of view of Britishers. They believe that so long as there was Hindu-Muslim dispute nothing could shake their supremacy in India. That was the general attitude which one saw in England towards India. The obvious result of this attitude was that even the friends of India like Mr. George Lansbury looked at the problems of India in a spirit of patronage and tried to impress upon Indians that they did not deserved sympathy from their friends in Britain.

REFER IT TO SIMON.

The important topic of conversation, added Mr. Sinha, was, of course, the Simon Commission. The responsibility for the future of India which British Parliament arrogated to itself now seemed to have been passed on to the shoulders of Sir John Simon and his colleagues. Even when question were asked in the House of Commons about India, they were shelved by a patent reply, "Refer it to Sir John Simon and Co." Sir John himself seemed to be very enthusiastic about his work. Like a research scholar, he was anxious to collect all available material for his thesis on the future of the Government of India. What the attitude of the people of India was towards the efforts of the Commission did not seem to worry him or his colleagues a bit.

Next to Simon Commission in importance was the Butler Committee and the Indian Princes. This Committee, Mr. Sinha observed, seemed to have attracted far more attraction in England than it had done in India and the leaders here would, he was sure, be alive to the dangers of neglecting the question of Indian States, that had been brought into prominence at the present time. The questions that had been raised by this Committee could not and ought not to be shelved and it was their duty to find solution for them. The Indian Princes were demanding representation in the future Government of India on the grounds that financial measures passed by the Indian Legislature affected their States equally with British India. If Indian States were to have a voice in the financial administration of India, it was necessary to determine how the States would be represented. The tendency at present in England seemed to be to regard Indian Princes as representatives of their subjects. It was here that a body like the Indian State Peoples' Conference could do very useful work. Those who really represented the people of States must make their voice felt. Otherwise what would take place would not be representation of States but a complete misrepresentation.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	Sept. 14.
Previous Closing Rate	17.45
To-day's Opening Rate	17.44
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	17.44
Difference	—.01

Broach Expectation Rs. 316 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 14.
Previous Closing Rate	9.14
To-day's Opening Rate	9.05
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	9.13
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Sept. 14.
Silver Ready	26 7 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 9 0
Lower	0 1 0

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept. 14.
1st Settlement	59 13 0
2nd Settlement	59 1 5
3rd Settlement	60 1 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Nalders" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p. m.

"Samarth Mela" performance at Peoples' Jinnah Hall, 9-30 p.m. to to 12-30 a.m.

Rovers Cup:—Warwicks vs. Bhowanipore —Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 16.

"Samarth Mela" performance at Peoples' Jinnah Hall, 9-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.

MONDAY, Sept. 17.

"Samarth Mela" performance at Peoples' Jinnah Hall, 9-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.

Ganesh Chaturthi:—Banks closed.

TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

Samvatsari: Banks closed.

BAND AT POONA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. F. C. Maxwell, O.B.E., M.C., and the Officers of the 1st Bn. the Cheshire Regiment, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Sunday (16th inst.) from 6 to 7 p.m., weather permitting.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 11th September and is due to arrive here on the 24th Sept. via Penang and Colombo.

BANK PEONS' UNION.

On Sunday (to-morrow) there will be a general meeting of the members of the Bank Peons' Union, Bombay, at Shree Madhao Maharaj Shinde Hall Sandhurst Road, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, when the occasion of the registration of the Union will be celebrated.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 16th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "Gairsoppa" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office a. 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 74. The total mortality this day last year was 71.

LADIES' MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of Dadar Co-operative Institute, Mrs. Manoramabai Malankar will deliver a public lecture on "Co-operation Among Women" to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dhuru Terrace, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. Miss Champabai Shringarpure will preside.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswanananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhagawad Gita" at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Uder the auspices of the above Association, Swami Vishwanauda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram (Khar) will deliver a public lecture on "The Place of Religion in Modern Life" at the Association premises at 5, Vejbai Building, Matunga, G.I.P., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 16th instant.

ARYA SAMAJ.

Swami Omkra Sachidanandji will deliver a public lecture on "Shradh" on Sunday (16th inst.) at 9 a.m. in the Hall of Arya Samaj at Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Pandit Bhadra Datta Sharma, of Brindaban Gurukul, will deliver a public lecture on "Rushi Dayanand and Ved" on Sunday (the 16th inst.) at 6 p.m. at the Mandir at Kakadwadi.

CLERKS' UNION, BOMBAY.

The second extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Clerks' Union will be held on Sunday (16th instant) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaon, to confirm the resolution passed at the first extraordinary general meeting held in the 2nd idem.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

In connection with the "Gokulashtami Utshavam" being celebrated under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, Bramhashree Sivaramakrishna Bhagavathar of Kalpathy (Palghat) will perform a Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Rukmani Kalyanam" at the Samaj premises (No. 1, Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga) on Sunday (the 16th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

RE-MARRIAGE AMONG HINDUS.

There will be a public meeting under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, Stree Samaj and the Youths League, at Santa Cruz in the Podar School Hall at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on Monday, (the 17th inst.) under the presidentship of Mr. J. K. Mehta, to express sympathy with the recent re-marriage of Mrs. Yashawati. The following will be among the speakers: Prof. N. B. Divetia, Mrs. Sarojini Mehta, Miss Kapila Khandalawalla, Mr. Manharram Mehta and Mr. Harilal Bhatt.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, today (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.). when Dr. G. S. Ghurye will deliver a lecture on "Socialogy" and Rev. J. F. Edwards on "India's Drink Problem."

SARASWAT CLUB, SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the above Club the following programme has been arranged in connection with the Ganapati Festival to be observed in the Saraswat Colony:

Saturday (15th) at 5-30 p.m.: A lecture on "Atmounnati and Rashtrounnati," by Mr. K. S. Thakare, editor of "Prabhodan."

Sunday (16th) at 4 to 6 p.m. Dialogues, songs, etc., by the boys and girls of the Hindu Sabha. Mela.

Monday (17th) at 5 p.m.: A lecture on "Politics and Religion" by Mr. G. B. Phanse, B.A. (Oxon), formerly Editor of "Bharat" published in England.

Tuesday (18th) at 4 p.m.: A lecture on "Ganapati" by Swami Omkar Sachidanandji.

SOUTH INDIAN UNION.

A special general meeting of the South Indian Union, Bombay, will be held at the Union premises on Sunday (16th inst.) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to devise ways and means to strengthen the financial position of the Union and to consider and adopt the recommendation of the Managing Committee to increase the membership subscription to eight annas a month.

There will be social gathering after the meeting.

POST-WAR GERMANY.

Under the auspices of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver the third of a series of five lectures on "Post-War Germany: An Object Lesson in National Reconstruction" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the School Lecture Hall (University South Wing, opp. Watson Hotel, first floor). The lecture is open to the public The subject of this lecture will be "Political Frame-work: Construction and Government."

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1928.

Those who imagined that they could browbeat and bully the President of the Legislative Assembly have had a severe trouncing administered to them in the debate which was raised in that body when Pundit Motilal Nehru drew the President's attention to certain Press criticism regarding him.

* * * *

It was the "Times of India" which began the attacks on the President. "The campaign of vilification" as Pundit Motilal Nehru aptly called it, was continued by the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Simla who went to the length of declaring that the ruling given by Mr. Patel in connection with the Public Safety Bill was imposed by party motives.

* * * *

This was a malicious and insulting charge to make but the nauseating propaganda to discredit the Chair covered a wider field. The correspondent of an Anglo-Indian journal suggested that the President had inspired a publicity campaign regarding the separation of the Assembly office. If these scribes thought that the non-official members of the Assembly could take these insinuations lying down they made a great mistake.

* * * *

Friday's debate in the Assembly was a case of the biter bit. What precise form the displeasure of the President against the offending Pressmen will take he will announce next week but the Legislative Assembly showed its sense of resentment against these insulting attacks upon the Chair by condemning the two journals concerned.

* * * *

Mr. Crerar's explanation of the Government position in the whole matter was, to say the least of it, curious. He had no responsibility, he said, on behalf of Government "either to associate or dissociate Government from criticism." This was neither here nor there. But it is significant that the Home Member had nothing to say during the debate in condemnation of the attacks upon the President.

* * * *

A most interesting point came up in the Assembly during the debate on Mr. Haji's Bill. Reference was made by Sir James Simpson to playing the game. "Which game?" asked Mr. Neogy.

* * * *

Mr. Neogy said, "Let us remember what the spiritual fathers of Sir James did in the past in reference to the question." That does really take a long long way back.

* * * *

And if one goes back to the days of the Spanish Armada, days when Drake sailed the seas and made piracy a patriotic pastime, one notices how the rules for playing the game were formulated. The rules hold good even now. But the players must be British. If other people play the game it is brigandage.

* * * *

A:—Our Padre said in his sermon that money means trouble. Quite true isn't it?"

B:—"Quite, quite; and it is the only kind of trouble it is difficult to borrow."

"INDIAN FOOT BALL LEAGUE"

COLABA RANGERS VS. PORTUGUESE ASSN.

The finals of the Indian Football League will be played on the 16th September (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. on the Cooperage ground between the Colaba Rangers and the Portuguese Association and the winning team will be awarded a Silver Cup. Annas four will be charged for admission to the stand. The concession of free admission which was granted to the players of the competing teams has been revoked.

LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

The following is the list of donations received for Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund for Bombay:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 14,02,607-1-9; "A Parsi" (July) Rs. 5 Ramanlal Bhagwandas Patel, Esq., Rs. 2; Messrs. The P. & O. Steam Navigation Co., Part proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during June 1928 Rs. 300; Second instalment from proceeds of 5-H Fete Rs. 4,000; Atmaram Gopal Esq. Rs. 5; Rambhagat Surajbhan, Esq. Rs. 5; Pranlal Devkaran of Dharampur Rs. 100; Messrs. The P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.—Part proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during July 1928 Rs. 250; "A Parsi" (August) Rs. 5; Trimbak Sadashiv Bhat, Esq. Rs. 2-11-0; "A Parsi" (September) Rs. 5; Messrs. The P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.—Part proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during August, 1928 Rs. 300; Total Rs. 14,07,586-12-9.

Amount promised but not yet received Rs. 15,000.

All donations, however small, will be thankfully received by the Hony. Treasurer, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

SAMARTH MELA.

PERFORMANCE AT JINNAH HALL.

The boys and girls of the "Samarth Mela" will give a musical performance and recite historical dialogues of "Singh Satla" and "Sambhaji's Vadh" from 9-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m. at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 15th, 16th and 17th instant.

CUMBALLA HILL POST OFFICE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the last three weeks, residents of Cumballa Hill are suffering from a great deal of inconvenience and annoyance in failing to get one anna stamped envelopes from the Cumballa Hill Post Office.

About twenty days ago when I confronted the man in-charge of that office he told me that he had applied for a stock and it will be shortly coming. On the 27th Aug I saw a notice put up there and which is still there, which reads that as the stock of one anna envelopes is exhausted at Central Post Office no envelopes will be available till further notice. Surely we never experienced such a dearth before. Can any one of your vast number of readers tell me if I can take any legal action against the Post Office; or can the addressee rightly refuse to pay the extra one anna penalty on the other side if I send the letter unstamped.

Will this wake up the sleeping official in charge to remedy the evil soon? Craving a little space in your valuable paper—Yours etc.

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3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Building, Marine St., Fort.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1928.

RIGHTS OF INDIAN SHIPPING

The battle royal in the Assembly over Mr. Haji's Bill reserving the coastal traffic of India to Indian vessels was inevitable. Vested interests have naturally revolted against the first organised attempt of Indians to break the long monopoly of the British built upon the ruins of the old Indian shipping industry. As Mr. Haji pointed out in his able and exhaustive speech on his Bill, India was till a hundred years ago a great maritime country. In the Indian shipping building yards vessels were built a century ago for the British Navy. The country had developed an ocean trade which was largely carried by Indian vessels. But the British regime ruthlessly suppressed the Indian industry. Scandalous preference shown to foreign agencies, coupled with the denial of the most reasonable facilities to Indians, has thwarted every recent attempt to revive the Indian industry. The amount of Indian capital sunk in the industry and wiped out has been calculated to be over ten crores during the last three decades. India now pays annually over 50 crores of rupees to foreign agencies for her carrying trade.

The present Bill, a modest measure of protection which in a few years might save to India about 10 crores annually, should have been sponsored by Government long ago. But it was only about six years ago, when Government thought that a second line of naval defence might be of some use to them in an emergency, that they appointed a Committee, in response to a resolution in the Assembly by Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer, to consider the question of building up an Indian Mercantile Marine. The Committee was not elected but wholly nominated by Government and included experts and representatives of British interests like Sir Edward J. Headlam, Director of the Royal Indian Marine (Chairman) and Sir John Biles. This Committee recommended, among other things, that India's coastal shipping should be reserved for Indians. The recommendation had the support of all the Indian members and of the European members mentioned above. Mr. Haji's Bill is based on this recommendation and follows the lines of the Australian Navigation Act.

Since the Bill was introduced in the Assembly at its last session and was circulated for eliciting public opinion, it has met with universal support from the country—except, of course, from the British Merchants' Chambers and other vested interests. Not even the usual minorities in India have been available to Government in this case. Sir Charles Innes, who was hostile to Indian reservation, even in 1926 when he was Commerce Member of the Government fo India, is now, as Governor of Burma, trying hard to set up Burma against the Bill. But the Burmese Press, the Burmese Chamber of Commerce and the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce have all supported the Bill. The last body, in particular, has torn to shreds all the objections raised by Sir Charles. In these circumstances, for Government to oppose even the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, is doing violence to constitutional procedure. The arguments urged against the Bill by Sir George Rainey and Sir James Simpson are fantastic in the extreme. They were one and all anticipated and answered by Mr. Haji in his speech. With nothing better to say Sir James made a needless and disgraceful reference to Mr. Haji's being an employee of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. He rightly deserved the retort from Mr. Neogy that he himself was connected with a firm which was the agent for four British shipping companies. The objection that the Bill would be a blow to Indian prosperity naturally reminded Mr. Haji of the story of the wolf who pitying the lamb exposed to rain, said: "how nice and warm it would be for this poor lamb to be inside me."

The arguments most relied upon by the Opposition were that the Bill was an act of "expropriation" or confiscation and that it was racially discriminatory. It is curious that such strong objections did not occur to the Indian Mercantile Committee, not even to the Chairman, Sir Edward J. Headlam, and Sir John Biles. It is rank nonsense to say that the Bill confiscates anybody's property. But the Bill rightly breaks the virtual monopoly of foreign companies, thereby following the example of a number of free countries including England and Australia. It is recognised by International Law and the International Conference at Geneva in 1923 that the coastal shipping of any country is its legitimate domestic preserve. It is in accordance with this international usage, Mr. Haji contended, that the United States, Russia, Australia, Belgium, France, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Japan, Chile, Turkey and Greece have all reserved coasting trade even to-day to their own nationals. These instances suffice to show that reservation is neither an act of confiscation nor of racial discrimination in the sense in which such discrimination is usually objected to. It is most natural for a country, it is indeed its duty to reserve its Army and Navy to its own nationals. The same rule applies to the Mercantile Marine, the second line of naval defence. It may be noted in this connection that the "Statesman" is of the opinion that the Bill is not racially discriminatory. There is, however, some force in Ditcher's remark in 'Capital' that "the blunt truth is that on such an issue argument is subordinate to power". The writer adds: "The Assembly may pass Mr. Haji's Bill but it is highly improbable that his Bill will reach the Statute Book unless and until India attains Dominion status". If argument must be subordinated to power, India is prepared for the trial of strength.

THE JAMSHEDPUR SETTLEMENT

The long-drawn out struggle at Jamshedpur has at last ended and the men have resumed work as a result of a settlement that is honourable to both sides. Now that a settlement has been arrived it is futile to examine its terms in too minute a detail. As Mr. Subash Chandra Bose said in addressing the strikers on Wednesday there must be give and take in effecting a compromise in such cases. Although the men did not get all that they had demanded he thought that he had been able to secure for them sufficient inducement to enter the Works with prestige. The happy ending of the deadlock is mainly due as much to the firm but tactful manner in which Mr. Bose carried on his negotiations with the representatives of the Board of Directors,—Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas—as to the sympathetic and conciliatory spirit evinced by the latter, all three of whom spent the best part of a week in conducting these negotiations on the spot. The public no less than the shareholders of the Company owe a debt of gratitude to these messengers of peace on both sides. For the Jamshedpur Steel Works are a national institution in the existence and development of which the country is vitally interested. The spirit of give and take which led to triumphant negotiations at Jamshedpur will, we have no doubt, have its happy repercussions on the fortunes of the textile deadlock in Bombay.

JAUNDICED VIEWS

It is extremely unfortunate that a Muslim political leader of broad-minded outlook and nationalist sympathies like Mr. Mahomed Yakub, the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, should view the decisions of the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow in an unfavourable light simply because Mr. Jinnah was unavoidably absent at the Conference. Because of the absence of this foremost nationalist Muslim politician, Mr. Mahomed Yakub assents that the Muslim case remained at Lucknow "practically uncared for and unargued and was allowed to go by default." This is a serious charge to make. The reply by Dr. Ansari to Maulana Shaukat Ali who also views the conclusions the Lucknow Conference arrived at with jaundiced eyes, should, however, convince the Muslim community that its case has not gone by default.

THE PROBLEM OF WHITE SUPREMACY.

MENACE TO WORLD PEACE.

(BY P. S. JOSHI.)

Mr. S. E. Stokes, that great friend of India and the candid critic of western imperialism, in the course of a book "The Failure of European Civilisation as a World Culture" published a few years ago, has discussed the problem of White supremacy and its effects on the world at large and has come to the inevitable conclusion that the failure of European culture or civilisation to unify the whole of mankind is its completest condemnation and the surest guarantee that it cannot stand. There are others also in the West who have come to that very conclusion. Of course they number few, but their voice will never remain unheard for a long time. They detest "Whitemanism" and the religion of the white race supremacy. Mr. C. F. Andrews characterises it as the greatest of all curses to the human race to-day. But when we look to the view of the Western powerful States, we see that they have not swerved from their determination to claim their superiority and attempt to control the destinies of mankind to their own benefit.

AWAKENING OF THE EAST.

The great World War has given a smashing blow to the white civilisation and inspired the spirit of nationalism among the oppressed Eastern nations. The struggle for emancipation of the coloured races is in full progress. China has appeared in a new garb of an united Chinese Republic with the realisation of Dr. Sunyat-sen's dreams to the utter disappointment of America and Britain whose aim was to exploit the dissensions in China. Syria, Java, Irak, Malay Peninsula and, lastly, our own India, are struggling to free themselves from their foreign yoke which has practically strangled their resources.

CANT ABOUT WORLD PEACE.

This movement is recognised by the Powers concerned, but they attempt to ignore it for the sake of prestige and imaginary prowess. Cries are hard at random to face the situation squarely and justly and not to camouflage "civilizing activity" under the veil of Imperialistic and industrial greed, conquest and slavery. Wilhelm II, the ex-Kaiser warns thus:—

"The present policy of most great nations is entirely dictated by selfish and short-sighed notions. As a result, the world will be subject to heavy repercussions which will place the White races under the severe test."

Lala Lajpatrai says in "The Call to India" as under:—

"The world has been fighting for material goods.....Capital, Wealth, Labour, Markets, where are they lea-

(Continued on page 12.)

Notes of the Day.

Nothing Doing.

The flow of platitudinous oratory at Geneva on the question of disarmament continues, but it is evident that nothing is to be done in seriously grappling with the problem. M. Paul Boncour's courageous contention that even on the basis of partial security at present existing it was possible to initiate a partial reduction of armaments was strongly opposed by the representatives of Britain and Japan. 'It is significant' that 'the England of the East talks the language made familiar to Geneva gatherings in this connection. Just like Lord Cushendun, M. Sato declared that his country desired "equitable reduction of armaments". But he pointed out that this could be secured by "gradual and progressive steps". For the last five years the big Naval Powers of the world are finding out what "progresive and gradual" precisely should mean.

Anniversary Rows.

Dictators in Europe seem to have an uneasy time of it. Signor Mussolini has his troubles with the anti-Fascists for whom castor oil has no terrors, M. Venizelos finds it difficult to clear the Augean stables of corruption and inefficiency in his country as a number of his countrymen apprehend that the only change will be corruption on the part of the Venizelists instead of the other political parties and in Spain Signor Primo de Reveira has the unpleasant experience of having to celebrate the fifth anniversary of his dictatorship with wholesale arrests to squash what his adherents call a conspiracy. The message from Madrid seeks to belittle the growth of mass resentment against the de Reveira dictatorship by saying that the plot which was frustrated on the eve of the anniversary celebrations was only the handiwork of those who aimed at the satisfaction of personal pride and ambition. But the world will refuse to believe that de Reveira is immune from personal pride and ambition and his efforts to keep the forces of Republicanism in check by summary arrests are sure to fail in the long run.

Lord Burnham's Hopes.

Lord Burnham the representative of Fleet Street on the Simon Commission was in optimistic mood when he was entertained in London on Thursday in view of his approaching departure to India with his colleagues. Two great factors of Empire importance have made his Lordship optimistic. They are the roseate future of broadcasting and the unlimited opportunity for England in India to carry on the good work of promoting trade. Lord Burnham made an incidental reference to the work of the Coinmission. If in their great adventure they were to be successful, he said, they shall have to break up the traditions of hate which separate community from community and race from race. So far dyarchy and the communal electorate imposed upon India have worked the other way. If Lord Burnham means business let him insist on both being abolished in favour of genuine self-government. But the object Lord Burnham and his colleagues have in view is different. His hope that broadcasting in India will remain largely in British hands brings into relief the menace to India of the recent Cable-Wireless merger and the need for India having full control over wireless and cable communications between her and others countries.

Weak Case.

The miserable subterfuge of dragging into the discussion on Mr. Haji's bill to reserve coastal shipping in India to Swadeshi shipping concerns the condition of Indians in South Africa to which the Government spokesman who opposed this modest measure resorted indicates how weak is the case of those who deny Indians even this small right to come into a field of which foreign monopolist interests are in complete possession. To Pandit Motilal Nehru's telling retort to Sir James Simpson asking him if Indians had no right to demand how the vested interests came to enjoy monopoly rights, Sir George Rainy attempted but a feeble answer. He dragged in General Hertzog and Indians in South Africa. He would be helpless, he said, if he had to convince General Hertzog that Mr. Haji's bill was not a piece of discriminating legislation on racial grounds. We are confident General Hertzog will have no interest in the matter. Sir George Rainy's business is to convince Indians how their contention that all these years a monopoly in shipping favouring foreign interests has been allowed to be created by the State is wrong. That Sir George Rainy and the European group in the Assembly cannot succeed in doing.

God and Man.

Presiding over the Bombay and Suburban Hindu Conference held at Bassein on Sunday, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar gave a bold and wise lead to the Hindus. He said that the present day Hindu society was lacking in that "brotherly spirit" which had couserved it for centuries and that humanity, justice and enlightened self-interest demanded a speedy eradication of all social distinctions between the two sexes and the various sects of the Hindu society. As a first step towards the ideal he advised Hindus to eliminate all sub-castes and organise their society into the old four main divisions. But the elimination of the barriers between subsects often tends to strengthen the barriers between the main sects or divisions. Mr. Bhopatkar, therefore, rightly insisted that even as regards the four-fold division, "worth not birth" should henceforth be the slogan in all social and religious matters. That is the proper and the obvious interpretation of the four-fold division mentioned in the Geeta and based on "guna" (quality) and "karma" (deeds) i.e., on worth not birth. Mr. Bhopatkar did well to point out that neither the Vedas nor the Shastras nor the Nibandhas sanctioned the fifth division of the so-called untouchables. This division is one unhealthy excrescence on Hindu society. Even absolute lack of worth should not make a man untouchable. But to condemn a man, however, worthy, as untouchable just because he is born in a certain sect is a sin against God and man.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND NATIONALISM

EMULATE THE PARSIS

(BY JOACHIM ALVA.)

In my previous article I drew in a broad outline the fundamental factors that have contributed to keep us inactive and lethargic towards national interests. If we fondly believe that by remaining aloof, we shall maintain a distinct culture, and preserve our "sacred" individuality as a community, then we are speedily doomed to disappointment. The sooner we cast off this delusion that has enthralled us, the better would it be for ourselves and for India, as our activities would be soon harnessed to the chariot-wheel of the national cause. Our Catholic spirit, our conciliatory attitude, and our freedom from any narrow-mindedness, will go a long way towards our making a special contribution in the noble task of nation-building. We have the glorious opportunity of being the effective arbiters amongst the warring communities of India, and thus prepare for our ultimate welding into a strong nation.

LESSONS FROM IRISH STRUGGLE.

To those who still cling to the perpetuation of British hegemony in the Orient, however beneficial they may boast its results to be to us, I would answer in the memorable words of a renowned Liberal statesman, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, uttered on a historic occasion in connection with that once down-trodden country of Ireland, "To secure good administration is one thing, and a good thing in itself, but *good Government can never be a substitute for Government by the people themselves.*" If our people were seriously to take a leaf out of the book of Irish history, which vividly depicts how the English domination was leagued with every form of injustice, the Indian Christians would not for a moment tolerate the yoke of bondage imposed upon us. I need not describe the priceless story of the deeply religious-minded Irish, but will the lessons of their titanic struggle be lost upon us? Will the Roman Catholics of India at least, allow themselves to be stigmatised as the antipodes of their brave co-religionists in Ireland? I do not here presume to draw for the enlightenment of Indian Christians, the saddening picture of the liad of woes which 150 years of British rule has blessed us with, in order to rouse them from their lethargy and render them conscious of their great responsibilities.

PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE OF THE PARSIS.

But why quote the outlandish example of the Irishmen for our inspiration and guidance? We are not bankrupt of worthy models in our own country. Let us turn to the Parsis. Their total population is not even a hundred thousand souls in the whole of India—an insignificant fraction of the Indian Christian population. Their ancestors and progenitors were foreigners to our soil. But these handful of brave men from Iran who first immigrated into India have been peacefully allowed to preserve their distinct individuality as a community, which has not at all hampered their most admirable spirit of identifying themselves with all Indian activities. They are thoroughly Indian in their habits and sympathies, their thoughts and aspirations. That the Parsis are one of the most progressive and enlightened communities in the world was testified to by even such a reactionary authority as Earl Winterton, the Under-Secretary of State for India, at a social function in London last year. By their magnificent public spirit, their remarkable enterprise, their stupendous charity, their pioneer record in all branches of activity, and above all, by their wonderful accommodating attitude, the Parsis have most deservedly won for themselves an indispensable rank in the India of the future. The galaxy of Indian patriots has been enriched by such inspiring names of Naorojis, Tatas, Mehtas, Wachas, Saklatvalas, and Narimans; and their collective contribution to India's greatness is immeasurable and stands almost unrivalled in the annals of Indian history. The Parsis have been in the thick of every battle royal waged against the forces of the alien domination, since the good old days when venerable Dadabhoy Naoroji roused the dormant power of our public opinion by his soul-stirring speeches and writings, up to our own times when the redoubtable hero of the Back Bay Libel Case, Kurshed Framji Nariman, mercilessly exposed the scandalous waste of public funds over the pet-scheme of an ambitious and arrogant ex-satrap. The record of Indian Christians pales into utter insignificance before the transcendently brilliant record achieved by the Parsis, and the question is bound to arise on the lips of everyone as to how we have such a poor and meagre record of national service to our credit.

MR. PATEL, A PRISONER OR PRESIDENT ?

HURRICANE SWEEPS OVER WEST INDIES

WIDESPREAD HAVOC IN SAN JUAN

CABLE AND WIRELESS INTERRUPTED

LONDON, Sept. 14.

New York.—The wind with a velocity of 132 miles an hour was registered at the Government's anemometer at San Juan, Puerto Rico, before the instrument was blown away yesterday by a hurricane sweeping the West Indies. Cable and wireless communications with Puerto Rico were interrupted after only most meagre details had been received mentioning widespread havoc with a damage to the extent of two million dollars in San Juan alone where business is paralysed. The hurricane has still not abated.—Reuter.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

GENEVA'S EFFORTS

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Geneva.—At the meeting of the Fifth Committee which was examining the work of the League's Advisory Committee on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs the Italian member dilated on the increase in the production of opium drugs, which, he declared, exceeded evils of opium-smoking. The Japanese delegate welcomed the approaching application of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925. The Indian delegate Sir K. V. Reddi emphasised the sacrifices and measures adopted by the Indian Government in control of opium and hoped the Convention of 1925 would prove more successful than the Convention of 1912.—Reuter.

POONA TO BOYCOTT SIMON SHOW

HARTAL & PROCESSION ARRANGED

POONA, Sept. 14.

At the invitation of the Secretary Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee a meeting was held in the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha Hall to consider steps to organise a boycott of the Simon Commission when it visits Poona next month. It was resolved to observe hartal arrange processions with black flags and hold public meetings to protest against the Commission in different parts of the city. Leading Congressmen from all parts of India have been invited to Poona during the Simon Commission's stay.—A. P.

CIVIL AVIATION AT KARACHI

MOTH PLANES TO ARRIVE NEXT MONTH

KARACHI, Sept. 13.

Major T. S. Impey, Secretary of the Aero Club of India and Burma left Karachi for Delhi to-night after spending seven days rendering assistance to the Karachi Aero Club by advising the Committee on various matters connected with the organisation of the Club and the formulation of plans for the commencement of actual flying at the end of the next month when Karachi's two Moth aeroplanes arrive from England. On Tuesday night Major Impey addressed a general meeting of the Club members on various matters affecting civil aviation in Karachi.—A. P.

EIGHT YEARS' JAIL FOR STEALING GOVT. DOCUMENTS

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

Chiragdin, a man who had been previously convicted, has been sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment by a Lahore Magistrate for stealing official documents and records from the Traffic Audit Office. The North-Western Railway, on various occasions and selling them as waste paper.—A. P.

KOLHAPUR RACES TO BEGIN ON OCT 25

POONA, Sept. 14.

The Kolhapur Autumn Races will be held this year from October 25 to November 2 when there will be four days' racing, under W. I. T. C. T. Rules on the 25th, 27th and 30th October and 2nd November. The first entries close on October 8 and final entries on 15th October. —A. P.

GOVT. MEMBER ACCUSED OF SPYING ON SPEAKER.

PANDIT NEHRU EXPOSES MALICIOUS CAMPAIGN

How Anglo-Indian Lying Factories are Kept at Full Blast.

MR. CRERAR'S HALF-HEARTED STATEMENT

The Assembly spent the whole morning on Friday discussing the complaint of Pandit Nehru regarding the abuse of privilege by the correspondents of an Anglo-Indian and a British newspaper in attacking the President of the Assembly.

Pandit Nehru characterized the report of the Special Correspondent of the "Times of India" and the "Daily Telegraph," London, as malicious and calculated to discredit the authority of the Chair.

President Patel in the course of the debate made startling allegations of spying on the part of the Government member without naming him and declared that he was left wondering whether he was a prisoner or a President.

This disclosure by the President was received by the House with shouts of "shame" and member after member denounced in strong terms both the action of the member and the Press correspondent.

Mr. Graham, the Government Member, gave a personal explanation.

Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Maulvi Mahomed Yakub and Col. Crawford were at one in demanding disciplinary action against the offending journalists. Mr. Ranga Iyer maintained that there was a conspiracy against the President and it called for more drastic action.

Mr. Crerar's reply to the debate was voted as halting and half-hearted.

President Patel after assuring himself that there was nobody to speak on behalf of the offending papers, announced that he reserved his decision on the question till next week.

Further debate on the "Bolshie" Bill was then resumed. Mr. Jayakar opposing the panicky measure said that he would have supported the Bill if a man of Pandit Nehru's type was on the Front Benches of the Government.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

All sides of the House seemed desirous when the Assembly met to-day to conclude the debate on the Public Safety Bill and to record their votes on the rival motions, but owing to its being a Friday two hours are allowed for prayers, and, therefore, it is not certain whether this resolve will be kept especially as several members are still desirous of speaking.

Another matter considered likely to delay matters is the unexpected discussion on certain newspaper correspondents' conduct in criticising the chair and its rulings, particularly the comments of the Simla correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," London.

Before question time in the Assembly Pandit Motilal Nehru brought to the notice of the President and the House a telegram sent by its Simla correspondent to the "Daily Telegraph", London, suggesting that Mr. Patel's ruling in connection with the Public Safety Bill was inspired by party moves in the House. Pandit Motilal described the allegations as malicious, and further drew attention to the conduct of the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" in the same connection. He alluded also to the statement by the "Pioneer's" Simla correspondent that the feeling in official circles over Pandit Motilal's point of order was that "it was a put-up job." Pandit Motilal urged the President to take suitable steps after investigating the charges, as he said there was an attack on the conduct of the President and the privilege of the House.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

Pandit Motilal explaining his criticism said that the charges recently published were very serious. One was made by the "Times of India" in its issue of September 8, which was the beginning of a campaign of vilification. Its Simla correspondent first implied that a publicity campaign regarding the separation of the Assembly office was inspired by the President, secondly, he said, "the President, without mentioning the Government plea of urgency and referring to what the Law Member had said, ruled that the matter was to stand over, as copies of the Public Safety Bill had not been supplied to members three days before its introduction." That was a malicious suggestion in view of the clear statement made in the President's ruling that as no request has been made by Government for the suspension of the Standing Order he did not think himself called upon to give an opinion.

AGENTS OF FLEET STREET LYING FACTORY.

Pandit Motilal next referred to the cable sent by the Simla correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" London reproduced in the "Indian Daily Mail" on the 10th, and said it stated that "Pandit Motilal's scheme to outwit Government succeeded, thanks to the responsive President of the Assembly. President Patel quite conveniently refrained from giving Mr. Crerar an opportunity to make an application for the suspension of the Standing Orders. The decision given by Mr. Patel is regarded as illogical to say the least, and it is strongly suggested that it is due to pressure brought to bear on behalf of party interests. (Non official benches: "shame"). It is abundantly clear that the Department cannot be separated from Government and placed under the control of a body which from political motives misinterprets rules and regulations. Such misuse of power entrusted to alleged responsible men is a warning of the grave responsibility involved in increasing facilities for the Assembly in the matter of management and control." Pandit Motilal commented that that had been written by a person from the press gallery under the President's jurisdiction.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: You have the "Forward" newspaper. Let them contradict it. (Laughter).—A. P.

Pandit Motilal continuing quoted extensively from the "Pioneer's" article in which it was alleged that Government was inspiring a definite movement to discredit the authority of the Chair that President Patel had been on the black list of Government since the Commander-in-Chief controversy that a Government spoon—fed paper was attacking the President and that a London press correspondent in close touch with Government was conducting the same propaganda that Government officials in the lobbies alleged partiality by the Chair, that one of them mentioned that Pandit Motilal's point of order was an put—up job and that the "Pioneer" correspondent had definite information incriminating the Home Department in this propaganda. Pandit Motilal explained his own position with regard to the allegation of a "put up job". He said that the matter struck him late on Saturday afternoon and as no books were available and the library was closed on Sunday he asked if the President could lend him some books and these the President sent.

Pandit Motilal declared that up till the last moment he was uncertain whether he should raise the point regarding the fundamental rights of Englishmen and consulted Lala Lajpat Rai just before doing so. He said it was a most malicious thing to suggest that it was prearranged between him and the Chair. He had not the least inkling what the President's ruling was to be. The accusations therefore constituted a scandalous libel and the grossest violation of the privileges of the House. (Applause). He concluded that he did not know whether the President would institute enquiries regarding the Government member's conduct referred in the "Pioneer" but as regards the "Times of India" and the *Daily Telegraph* the matter was within the Chair's jurisdiction.

PRESIDENT PATEL CLEARS POSITION.

The Hon. Mr. Patel intervened to clear the position. He said that four points were at issue, firstly the conduct of the "Times of India" secondly the conduct of the Simla Correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* thirdly Government in the "Pioneer's" words engaged in nauseating propaganda to discredit the Chair and fourthly Government officers being busily engaged in this propaganda. The matter was brought to his notice yesterday by the Leader of the House who showed him a copy of the "Pioneer." The President said that Pandit Motilal had referred to a certain incident regarding the supply of books. Pandit Motilal rang him up late on Saturday night asking if some books would be available. Mr. Patel asked Pandit Motilal to send a list on Sunday morning which Pandit Motilal did. Mr. Patel received the list but never read it and asked Mr. Dhurandhar the new Secretary to send for the librarian who sent the books which were straight away supplied to Pandit Motilal without the President's seeing them. In the evening it was brought to his notice that one official refused to believe that Mr. Patel has been taken unawares by Pandit Motilal's point of order because Mr. Patel had sent for the books on which Pandit Motilal raised the point of order. When this was brought to his notice Mr. Patel asked the Secretary how the information went out. The Hon'ble member concerned whom he would not name sent for the librarian and asked what books had been supplied. Mr. Patel added: "I was feeling whether I was a prisoner or the President of the Assembly. My movements were being watched in this way". (Shame). The President finally asked the Secretary to state the name of the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, London and the Secretary informed him that it was Mr. C. M. Rice.

MR. CRERAR EXPLAINS.

Mr. Crerar who was cheered when he rose said that Pandit Motilal's speech made it difficult to ascertain the precise proposition laid before the House. As regards press publications two issues arose, one admission to the press gallery which was entirely within the discretion of the Chair and the second the question of comments. He had no responsibility on behalf of Government either to associate or to disassociate Government from criticism. The press of the country was free.

Pandit Motilal: Then why do you take legal actions?

As regards the alleged remarks of Government members in the lobby Mr. Crerar declared that he was prepared to accept no responsibility for anything said either in the lobbies or in the precincts of the House. He was responsible only for statements made on the floor of the House. (Applause).

The President.—Is it the view of the Leader of the House that Government and unofficial members could attack the partiality of the Chair in the lobbies?

Mr. Crerar.—I strongly condemn it but it is not a matter in which I can reasonably properly or even decently be expected to accept responsibility. (Cheers). Government had already contradicted the allegations that Government was concerned in the propaganda. The allegation of propaganda he said, is false *ab initio* in toto (Applause). As regards matters of controversy Mr. Crerar added that he wished merely to say that no one holding the high office and particularly responsible position of the Chair on whom lay the duty of giving decisions on matters of acute controversy would be immune from criticism but Government on their own part had never allowed anything of that nature to influence their respect for the Chair and their desire to uphold its dignity and authority. (Cheers). He as leader of the House was particularly sensitive both in the interests of the House and from the need for the maintenance of relations of mutual confidence and collaboration between the Chair and the leader that the Chair's authority should be in no way impaired. (Applause).

The President asked if the Leader of the House was prepared to take action against officials who were reported to be carrying on the propaganda.

Mr. Crerar replied that he would consider the matter if reliable material was placed before him.

UNWORTHY OF JOURNALISTS.

Mr. K. C. Roy said he thought the last of the criticism of the Chair had been seen when Mr. Gayaprasad Singh moved the adjournment but the papers concerned had made aspersions unworthy of a journalist. Mr. Roy referred particularly to the publication in the Daily Telegraph London which was owned by Lord Burham (A voice: No) in which the Simla correspondent stated that Mr. Patel's ruling was conclusive evidence of India's unfitness for self—rule. Mr. Roy did not mind that expression of opinion but he objected to the malicious libel in alleging that the President's ruling was influenced

(Continued on page 10.)

MR. JAYAKAR OPPOSES "BOLSHIE" BILL

M. N. ROY'S CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT

PRODUCE THE ORIGINAL LETTER

REFERENCE TO JAWAHARLAL A "DOWNRIGHT LIE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some days ago the "Times'" correspondent from Delhi cabled what was purported to be extracts from a leter written by me to the Central Committees of the Communist Party and Workers' and Peasants' Party of India. According to the report, this letter, alleged to be written by me, was dated sometime in December last year, but made public by the police only a few days ago. In a subsequent message to the "Times" dated Aug. 26, it is stated that in this fictitious letter I mentioned Jawaharlal Nehru "as liaison agent between Moscow and India".

I hereby declare that I did not address any such letter to anybody in India. The statement about my referring to Mr. Nehru "as liaison agent" is a downright lie. I challenge the Government of India to produce the original of this mysterious letter with my signature.

Obviously this latest "letter of Roy" has been invented as a pretext for the proposed legislation against the Communists. A cable to the "Times" dated Simla, Aug. 24 gives a purport of the Public Safety (Removal from India) Bill, and says: "The recent publication of M. N. Roy's letter to the Communists in India has directed public attention to this evil relation of the Indian Labour movement with International bodies of similar character.)" If this letter proves the necessity for new repressive legislation, why has the Government been sitting tight on it all this time since December?

Hoping that the elected Nationalist Members of the Assembly will throw out this repressive measure.—Yours, etc.,

Moscow, Aug. 29. M. N. ROY.

PERSIAN DELEGATE SPRINGS SURPRISE

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY SENSATION

TREATMENT OF PERSIANS IN IRAQ

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Geneva.—A sensation occurred to-day in the Sixth Committee of the Assembly when, discussing mandates, the Persian delegate without the requisite notice leveiled a series of charges respecting the treatment of Persians in Iraq.

He complained of unfair discrimination against Persians in Iraq courts and declared that Iraq did not reciprocate Persia's desire to be friends. He denied the suggestions that cholera and plague were introduced into Iraq from Persia, and said these diseases also existed in India.

Sir K. Reddi said this was the first time that he had heard suggestion that cholera and plague were brought into Persia by Indians, but he would make inquiries. He was not aware that the Persian Government had ever made representations to the Government of India in this respect. The Government of India had always taken particula precautions as regards pilgrims leaving India. If there was a justification for the charges the Persian Government should have referred them to the Government of India.

NO INSINUATIONS AGAINST INDIA.

The Persian delegate explained that he did not wish to imply that Indians brought plague and cholera into Persia. He had simply replied to the insinuations that the diseases were introduced into Iraq from Persia.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said that the statement was unexpected, and he would reply in detail later. He, however, remarked that every British mandated territory had hitherto enjoyed excellent relations with its neighbours except in the case of Persia and Iraq.—Reuter.

DONCASTER CUP

PONS ASINORUM ANNE XES TROPHY

LONDON, Sept. 14.

At Doncaster to-day the Doncaster Cup (two miles one furlong) resulted as follows:—

PONS ASINORUM	 1
SILVER HUSSAR	 2
FIRST FLIGHT	 3

Three ran. Won by one length, six lengths separated second and third. Stating prices were two to one on Pons Asinorum, nine to four against Silver Hussar, hundred to eight against First Flight.—Reuter's Special.

REVOLT IN FRENCH GUIANA

INSURGENTS SHOOT MAGISTRATE AND OTHERS

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Rio De Jneira.—A message from Para says that a serious situation has arisen in French Guiana (where there was rioting early in August 1928 following the supposed poisoning of M. Galmot Colonys, ex-Deputy to the French Parliament), the adherents of Galmot having revolted. Magistrate and others are reprrted to have been shot by insurgents who have taken possession of telegraphs. It appears that revolt spread from Cayenne to St. Laurent and St. Georges.—Reuter.

TRUSTING IN CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT COMMITTEES.

"NO-TAX" CAMPAIGNERS' MOVE.

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The "No-tax" campaigners of Bhagwanpura (Lahore Notified Area) decided at a meeting last night to leave their future course of action in the hands of the Congress and Khilafat Commitees.—A. P.

PRINCE OF WALES LEAVES FOR ISMAILIA

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Cairo.—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester left to-day for Ismailia. They were bidden a hearty farewell by the British residents. Sir Ahmed Hassenein Bey, King Fuad's first Chamberlain, has been detailed by King Fuad to be attached to His Highnesses' staff during his stay on account of his extensive knowledge of ancient Egypt.—Reuter.

NEHRU REPORT AND INDIAN PRINCES.

SIR MANUBHAI THINKS CONGRESS HAS DONE GREAT INJUSTICE

"PRINCES ARE AGAINST INDEPENDENCE"

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

The attitude of the Indian Princes towards British Indian aspirations, especially as they are summed up in the Nehru Report and as reflected in the proceedings of the Lucknow Conference, was explained by Sir Manubhai Mehta, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, on the eve of his departure to England. Sir Manubhai's visit to England is in connection with the work of the Butler Committee, which is expected to begin by the middle of next month.

Sir Manubhai said to a representative of the "Associated Press".

"The Princes feel disappointed at the superficial and light-hearted way in which the important question of the Indian States has been treated in the Nehru Report, because the proposed Commonwealth of India only agrees to take up the rights and duties subsisting between the paramount power and the Indian States under treaties.

RECOGNISE CROWN ONLY.

In the first place, this does not make sufficiently clear where the paramountcy lies. The princes do not acknowledge the paramountcy of the Government of India. The only paramountcy which they admit is vested in the Crown of England. The treaties, as at present interpreted in the light of political practice, usage and sufferance, do them great injustice, and the Nehru Committee might have investigated what such treaty relation ought correctly to have been.

Moreover, when the Committee say that the future Commonwealth of India will succeed to the rigths of the British Government. They are assuming a claim which is not defensible. As regards the obligations of defence and of conducting external relations on behalf of the States. A surrender of semi-sovereignty has been made in favour of the Crown represented by the East India Company and not in favour of the Government of India.

STATES OUGHT TO BE CONSULTED.

The British Government have, of course, the right to change their Agents without consulting the Indian States, so far as the Agents are responsible to the Crown, but when it is sought to make the Agents altogether independent of the Crown, the Indian States claim that they ought to be consulted before any such new tripartite agreement is entered into. Obligations as well as rights can be assigned to a third party only with the consent of the obligee as well as of the obligor. The Nehru Committee never endeavoured to obtain the consent of the Indian States.

Again, the past attitude of representative British Indians towards the claims of the States does not inspire the States with any feeling of trust in their sense of justice, for wherever the fiscal interesas of the States have clashed with the fiscal interests of British India there was scarcely any voice raised in the Indian Legislatures on behalf of justice or on behalf of the Indian States.

AGAINST INDEPENDENCE.

The Indian Princes also do not understand how the aspirations of the Indian States come in the way of, or work as a barrier to, their attainment of Dominion Status. For, if there is no mental reservation and if it is not independence of the Crown of Great Britain that is the goal, the Indian States are ready to fall in with any legitimate aspirations of British Indians and arrive at some working arrangement, by which the interests of the whole country could be well served. If they goal is independence, the Indian Princes feel bound by their pledged word and treaties to keep themselves aloof and not join in any such war against Great Britain, as this would amount to. They consider their treaties sacred, and the ties of patriotism bind them to their country, India, as a whole, and not to British India alone.

They are equally disappointed at the way the resolution regarding Indian States was discussed by the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow. It is a tactical error to exasperate the Princes and to generalise from a few unfortunate examples and call the whole class imbeciles. To give them credit as the home of Indian culture and of Swaraj and at the same time to call them anachronisms of the 15th century B.C. is not sanity.

The British Indian attitude towards the subjects of Indian States has also been unfortunate. Up to now the State subjects were treated by the Indian National Congress as "untouchables". Some affection has now suddenly developed between them and the States subjects are patted on the back. It looks as if Congressmen have adopted the policy of divide and rule which they condemn in the foreign Government. Their exhortation to throw away the yoke of the foreign power is apt to be looked upon as the advice which the wolf gave, to the sheep to drive away the shepherd's dog".

"BLACK SHEEP" AMONGST PRINCES

Sir Manubhai proceeded to say, "The Indian Princes would welcome any understanding with British Indians which would promote their legitimate aspirations. When they express their sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of British Indians they expect that they should not be distrusted. They are aware of the indignity of being used as cats-paw by the simian acuteness of the foreign rulers. But they do not like to be condemned instances of grievous wrong done to the people by rulers of Indian States. They claim that these blacksheep amongst their order could easily have been eliminated or prevented from going down the decline to certain ruin, by opportune interference, well-meant advice and sympathetic caution.

The policy of absolute indifference is often a screen for the long rope, and the Council of Indian States which has been advocated to settle questions of domestic concern of the States has been designed to prevent the Princes from sinking down to such low depths as ater a stage renders their case absolutely hopeless. There ought to be no occasion for the sledge-hammer treatment if friendly advice and even well-meant interference was undertaken at the correct moment."—A. P.

BANGALORE IDOL DISTURBANCES

VISVESVARAYA COMMITTEE AT WORK

D. S. P.'S EVIDENCE

BANGALORE, Sept. 14.

"I was alone. There was a big armed mob facing me. There were also other senior officers who failed to give definite orders. I could not, therefore, arrest anybody", deposed Mr. Sirajuddin Mahomed, District Superintendent of Police, giving evidence before the Visvesvaraya Committee and narrating what happened on 30th July last, the day of the "idol disturbances."

The witness said he learnt the next morning that the Inspector-General of Police had been injured by a Mahomedan mob. The witness denied the story that there was any instruction not to arrest anybody. No individual cases either of injuries or of assaults were brought to his notice with a view to secure arrests. Asked if the witness suggested to the superior authorities the desirability of arresting the rowdy elements the witness replied "No. Of course I heard about gunshots but being myself injured earlier in the day I could not make inquiries in the matter. Near the market I met a big crowd and had to stop my car. We saw a young man being carried. Learning it was a gunshot case I got down and gave the car to them to carry the wounded man to hospital", concluded the witness.

SHOES AND STONES HURLED AT IDOL.

Sub-Inspector Seshadri who was in charge of the school premises on the night of 30th July giving evidence next said: "I saw some Mahomedans going into and coming out of Mr. Abbas Khan's house. After six in the evening Hindus began gathering in the school compound shouting that the arrested leaders had been released and would be going there in a procession. While the worship of the idol was going on, shoes and stones were thrown by Mahomedans at the Ganpati idol. I then came to the gate and saw a crowd of Mahomedans. I heard six rifle shots as though coming from the second storey of the house opposite.

I saw Mahomedans beating Hindus in the road in front of Mr. Abbas Khan's house. I went inside Mr. Abbas Khan's house to telephone for more police. I saw armed Mahomedans both in the compound and inside Mr. Abbas Khan's house. Returning I found Mahomedans kicking the idol of Ganesha and belabouring Hindus. I was beaten and was hurt so severely that I fainted and later awoke in hospital."

Mr. Narasimha Iyengar, Assistant Superintendent of Police, said the behaviour of the students was generally peaceful. He hearad about the firing on the mob and the whole disturbance was so sudden and unexpected that no precaution was possible. He admitted the insufficiency and inefficiency of the force under his command compared with British Indian police.

NO OFFENCE TO MUSLIMS.

Mr. John Appaji, the headmaster, could not say how the boys got out of control but from their shouts of "Jai Maharaja, Jai Ganesh" he understood it was due to Ganesh. To the best of his personal knowledge nobody instigated the students nor did the students give cause for offence to the Musalmans.

Replying to Nawab Ahmad Kalmi's query whether Hindu Satyagrahis by obstructing traffic and squatting on the road had not attacked and interfered with Zenana carts and otherwise offended Muslim feelings at any time preceding the disturbance John Appaji said he had never seen nor heard of such incidents in the school neighbourhood.—A. P.

STRIKE ON N. G. S. RLY.

OFFICIAL NOTE A "BLUFF"

MEN'S TERM OF REJOINING.

HYDERABAD, Sept. 13.

70 of the old staff and 23 newly recruited men are working at the urgent jobs. The running shed is maintaining constant engine supply though the staff has been depleted. Excitement prevails among the strikers on account of the alleged assault by a police sergeant on a crowd which had gathered during the trial by a magistrate of a member of the train examining staff arrested yesterday. Complaints have been received of oppression by State police of strikers living in Oopal village.

The strikers' principal grievance is the disallowance of strike pay and in spite of the assurances, conveyed through Mr. Waman Naik and others that they would be given strike pay, the strikers feel that the railway authorities are not sympathetic because the first official gesture on calling off the last strike was the cutting off of the strikers' wages and treating the strikers as "absent" implying, according to their interpretation, loss of service, gratuity, etc. The strikers further contend that during the last three weeks the Board's decision could have been obtained by cable and several grievances within the powers of the local suordinates could have been redressed. Hence they look upon the last official Note as a "bluff"; but are willing to rejoin when at least the strike pay is allowed and a definite undertaking is given that their grievances would be redressed in due course.—A. P.

LOCK-OUT THE NEXT OFFICIAL STEP

HYDERABAD, Sept. 14.

The strike situation remains unchanged. A few more new men have been engaged in the loco shops bringing the number of men working to over a hundred. It is thought that a lock-out will be the next official step. Vigorous picketing is absent but the strikers are determnied. Traffic staff has not been affected and trains are running as usual. In the running shed 49 men are working in double shifts supplying engines.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Jutes:—This session opened firm with more outside enquiry being eviden and good support from professional operators. The Yule group were in demand and a healthier tone prevailed throughout the good support from professional operators session. The market closed firm. In coals Raneegunge were marked up about four points on the settlement of the Jamshedpur Strike. Teas were dull. In Miscellaneous Champaran sugar and Indian Standard Wagon ord. were both turn easier while Assam Matches were wanted at steady rates. Government securities were quiet.

Following were the closing quotations. 3-1|2 per cent. Government paper 72|12, 4 per cen. Loan 1960|70 84|14. 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 99|13. 6 per cent Bonds 1930 102|10.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi ordy. 73, Bengal Nagpur ordy. 29|8.

Jutes:—Auckland ordy. 394, Bally ordy. 326|8. Barnagore ordy. 310, Belvedere ordy. 685. Budge Budge ordy. 680. Clive 46|8, Dalhousie ordy. 608, Fort William 475|8, Gourepore ord. 603, Howrah 61|4, Hukumchand ord. 29|10, Kamarhatty ordy. 774, Lawrence ordy. 795, Lothian 643|8, National 35|2, Orient 313, Presidency 12|7, Reliance 93|8, Standard ordy. 536, Waverley 8|2.

Coals:—Burrakpur pref. 120|8 cum. div. Raneegunge 26|2. Satpukuria Asansol 1|1.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling five and thirty-seconds pence, Demand one shilling and six pence.—A.P.

MR. PATEL, A PRISONER OR PRESIDENT?

(Continued from previous page.)

by party interests. Mr. Roy said he had made special efforts to ascertain the opinion of the press gallery and possessed a letter written to him by a journalist of forty years' experience of press gallery etiquette namely Mr. E. J. Buck who ascribed Mr. Rice's cable to youth and inexperience and said he was sure the President would show the usual consideration to the gallery. Mr. Buck added that the general opinion of the press gallery was that the incident was most regrettable. Mr. Roy said he only wished to add that Lord Winterton had described Indians as gutter snipes of the press. He would ask Lord Winterton where to look for press and pressmen of that description. (Applause). The President's action would have full support.

The President asked whether Mr. Roy was a member of the Press Committee and whether he received an application from Mr. Rice for a seat in the gallery.

Mr. Roy replied that though a member he did not receive an an application. If he had the would seriously have considered whether to grant one to a free lance journalist.

MR. GRAHAM EXPLAINS.

Mr. Graham explained that the usual custom was to refer new applications to the Advisory Press Committee but issue tickets without such an application to correspondents who had already once been admitted. Mr. Rice was admitted for the first time as the Simla Correspondent of the Pioneer. The power of issuing press tickets was exercised by the speaker as Secretary Legislative Department as Deputy of the President. Sir Frederick Whyte being new to India the Deputy Secretary did the work. The Secretary had on some occasions referred the matter to the President for orders but not in the present case.

Mr. Arthur Moore said he intervened in the debate only to remove the prejudice that might be created by Mr. Roy's statement that the Daily Telegraph was owned by Lord Burnham. Lord Burnham when coming out to India as a member of the Simon Commission gave up all interest in the Daily Telegraph.

LALAJI DEMANDS CENSURE OF OFFICIALS.

Lala Lajpat Rai demanded the censure and punishment of the Government official who spied on the President because his conduct was disgraceful. Pandit Motilal Nehru had rendered great service to the country by bringing the matter to the notice of the Assembly. The "Times of India" had been conducting a campaign of vilification for some time. The paper was in the confidence if not of Government at least of high officials of Government. Hence it was the duty of the Government to dissociate themselves from a campaign of vilification reflecting on the impartiality of the chair and the privileges of the House. In the House of Commons such criticisms were treated very severely. Similar treatment should be given to papers in India. But Mr. Crerar's speech was disappointing and half-hearted. The whole thing showed that there was something in the minds of Government officials which Government was unable to disclose. But the House had the most complete confidence in the Chair and if any member of the opposition denied it let him bring foward a vote of censure on the Chair.

Mr. Graham gave a personal explanation regarding the allegation of spying. He said that his object in sending for the librarian was to know whether the books required had been taken away from his departmental library for which he was responsible or from the Assembly library for which he was not responsible. The books he was told were on constitutional law. He was naturally eager to know what books they were especially as he had obtained the impression that a point of order was likely. That action could not be described in any way as reprehensible.

SCANDALOUS ATTACKS.

Moulvi Mahomed Yakub associated himself whole-heartedly in the protest against the mischievous and scandalous attacks made on the Chair and demanded that the strongest measures should be taken to punish the offenders. At the same time there was a serious allegation in the "Pioneer" that officials of Government were a party to the propaganda. If that allegation was wrong Moulvi Yakub hoped that equally stern measures would be taken against the correspondent of the "Pioneer." The kind of propaganda against Mr. Patel was evidently intended at the time of the revision of her Constitution to show that India was unfit to manage her own affairs.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also deplored the half-hearted reply of the leader of the House who should have emphatically expressed himself against scandalous and malicious propaganda. He referred to a conversation he had had with a Government member of the House and a non-official member after Pandit Motilal's point of order in which the official declared that he refused to believe that Mr. Patel was taken by surprise by the point of order. Mr. Mehta replied that he was biased against Mr. Patel. As for the non-official colleague Mr. Mehta felt sorry that he should have entertained that attitude.

Mr. Cocke of the European group asked why other unofficial parties had not raised the point that the Public Safety Bill was an urgent matter.

Lala Lajpat Rai: It was a Government Bill and a Government member should have done that not you or I.

PRESS CRITICISMS.

Mr. Cocke: I know that, but it is open to any member to raise it. Regarding the criticisms in the Press, Mr. Cocke said he was against restricting comments unnecessarily, although he agreed there must be some limit in criticising the Chair, but the ruling of the Chair were always subject to criticisms in the lobbies, but such lobby gossip should not come up for disenssion on the floor of the House.

The President enquired as to an imputation of partiality to the Chair.

Mr. Cocke replied that it was very difficult to draw a line of distinction, but obviously it was not for him to criticise the ruling of the Chair on the floor of the House. There might be comments in the lobbies on the President's ruling.

Mr. Patel asked:—Is it open to you to go into the lobbies and say that the President gave a ruling because of party interests?

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas on behalf of the Independents joined in the protest against malicious propaganda which ought to be put a stop to by stern measures so as to vindicate the dignity of the Chair and of the House. The liberty of the Press did not mean that there should be a wanton attack on the Chair or the House like the present. It was open to Mr. Graham to ascertain the position by asking Mr. Patel in his room instead of spying on Mr. Patel. The incident justified the demand for a separate Secretariat for the Assembly.

Sir Abdul Qayum joined in the protest in order to maintain the dignity and impartiality of the Chair.

Mr. Yamin Khan believed that the controversy was due to misunderstanding. Lala Lajpat Rai should not have indulged in such strong terms about the conduct of a Government official without ascertaining the whole truth. Mr. Graham's explanation had shown that Lala Lajpat Rai was unnecessarily harsh. Much had been made of Press criticisms in the "Times of India" and the "Daily Telegraph", but there was an allegation in the "Pioneer" that Mahomedan members dissented from the Nehru Report under official inspiration. What action he asked would be taken against that correspondent?

Mr. Patel: I can't allow this occasion to be utilised for other purposes.

Mr. Yamin Khan: If the dignity of the Chair is in the possession of the House then the dignity of the House in the possession of the Chair.

The President suggested that Mr. Yamin Khan should raise that point some other day.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

Col. Crawford agreed with the suggestion of disciplinary action against the offending journalists. (Mr Patel: But on the advice of the House only). The House was concerned only with criticisms made on the floor. He had accepted the President's ruling as correct. Why he himself heard several non-official opposition members questioning the President's ruling in the lobbies. If Pandit Motilal had before raising the point of order shown courtesy to the Chair and the Leader of the House the trouble and misunderstanding would not have arisen.

Pandit Motilal replied that it was a Government Bill and Government should have armed themselves to meet legal or other objections. That was the practice everywhere.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that Pandit Motilal was right according to the ethics of the Swaraj Party in not giving any hint to the Leader of the House. The "Times of India" was a party paper and its party was adequately represented in the House. There must be legal action against it. The "Daily Telegraph" (London) was a Tory paper out to discredit the Assembly and its non-official President so that there might be no non-official President in the next stages of the Reforms. Obviously the mere expulsion of the correspondent from the Press gallery if that was the course which the President was going to take would not be enough. It must be more severe. Mr. Ranga Iyer criticised the Government of India especially its Publicity Officer for not dissociating the Government of India from the allegations. In England there was a more ferocious Press, but there was no attack on the Speaker of the House of Commons. Here the Anglo-Indian Press was out to attack the impartiality of the Chair.

Col. Crawford: Withdraw.

A CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said he refused to withdraw. He maintained that simultaneous publication in the "Times of India" and the "Daily Telegraph" (Lon-

(Continued on next page.)

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT

R. A. KIRKEE BEAT MIDDLESEX.

Friday's match between the Middlesex Regt. and First Field Brigade R. A. Kirkee resulted in a victory for the latter by one goal to nil after extra time had been played. The losers were the cleverer team, but the gunners by greater dash and keenness carried the game to their opponents and deserved to win. The Middlesex, however, were only foiled by Hitchcock, the R. A. goalie, who gave a really magnificent display. It is sense of anticipation was uncanny while all his work was marked by a cleverness and precision which place him in the highest class of players seen in Bombay. Though somewhat outshone by his vis-a-vis, Arnold was not a wit less useful to his own team and was responsible for some excellent saves. It was only a penalty shot which beat him and even then he almost succeeded in averting disaster.

There is Ittle to be said of the game. It was a ding-dong struggle all through with both goalkeepers much in evidence. When full-time arrived no goal had been scored. In the first part of the extra period, however, one of the Middlesex backs handled in the fatal area, and the referee awarded a penalty. Cooley took the kick which Arnold managed to stop, but the centre-half followed up immediately and headed the ball into the net. The Middlesex retaliated but Hitchcock brought off some exceptional saves and the end came with the Gunners winners of a keen game.

The Result.—

R. A. Kirkee	1 goal.
Middlesex	Nil.

The Teams were:—

R. A. Kirkee:—Hitchcock; Jenkins and Turner; Edwards, Cooley and Bennett; Robins, Wilson, Narey, Trayner and Vanes.

Middlesex:—Arnold; Dyer and Gannaw; Redwood, Capel and Makewell; Hewett, Butterfield, Goldsmith, Hamer and Daly.

Referee, Z. Wozencroft.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Warwicks vs. Bhowanipore.

RELIGIONS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN 1930

INDIA TO BE THE VENUE?

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Geneva.—The Univesal Religious Peace Conference Committee has recommended that a Conference should be held in 1930; and has strongly recommended India as the venue: but the decision has been left to the Executive Committee.—Reuter.

Thousands of pilgrims visited the shrine of "Our Lady of the Mount" at Bandra. The photo shows the effigy in procession.

— "Chronicle" Photo.

MR. PATEL, A PRISONER PRESIDENT?

(Continued from previous page.)

don) of allegations against the President of the Assembly showed that there was a conspiracy to discredit the first unofficial President.

The President asked whether anyone wished to speak in support of the allegations. There being none he said he would to give no decision to-day and reserved it till next week. The "Pioneer" had made a very serious allegation when it stated "Your correspondent has definite evidence which goes far to incriminate the Home Department."

When he saw that allegation he wrote to the Editor of the "Pioneer" asking him to let him know on what materials three statements were made; namely, that Mr. Patel was openly accused in the lobbies by officials of being partial; secondly that the Press correspondent of a London newspaper was in close touch with Government; and thirdly that there was definite evidence which went far to incriminate the Home Department.

To that Mr. Wilson, the Editor of the "Pioneer" wrote: "I very much regret that in accordance with long established journalistic practice it is impossible for me to answer your questions or to supply you with the information you desire. I am sure you will realise that journalism and especially political journalism would become impossible if sources of information were to be divulged even in a case of such seriousness as the present one. I can assure you however that despite the ridiculously published denial of the Government of India on the subject there exists full and ample basis for the statement made in the "Pioneer" and the message was carefully written with a proper sense of responsibility. The actuating motives were to protest against the reprehensible use of Parliamentary journalism, to draw attention to the prejudiced attitude of members of the House who are also Government officials and to conserve the dignity which you should enjoy as President of the Assembly. I am sure if proper and searching enquiries are instituted it will be found an easy matter to substantiate the "Pioneer's" statement. I regret I am unable to depart from responsible journalistic custom."

The President sympathised with the Editor of the "Pioneer", but said he was bound to supply full information confidentially on all points. He would therefore call upon Mr. Wilson to furnish the information and would make whatever use he could of it. He therefore deferred giving a decision till next week.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL

After lunch the Public Safety Bill was taken up.

Dr. Suhrawardy said he agreed with Mr. MacWatters that visitors from abroad foreign propagandists acquired exaggerated importance in the eyes of unsophisticated labour in India and that they were more potent for mischief than any Indian however educated. He referred to the statement made by Mr. Ranga Iyer that freedom of idea and of expression should be maintained and asked Mr. Ranga Iyer whether his enthusiasm had not been killed by the discussion which had taken place that morning. Mr. Ranga Iyer had said that they should not fear revolution in India as none had occurred during the last three thousand years. The speaker said that that was due to the fact that the benevolent rulers of India had not to come to the Assembly to get the power before deporting undesirables.

Pandit Motilal Nehru opposed the bill, and the motion for a select committee. He contended that no case had been made out either for the urgency or the necessity of the Bill, nor had it been shown why the ordinary laws or lawless laws in the possession of the Government could not be utilised against those whom Government regarded as undesirables. It was a false argument to say that merely because after the Bradley and Mr. Spratt came to India there were railway disasters and mill strikes, there should be law to deport such persons. Much had been made of the alleged 'M. N. Roy's" letters.

A FAKED LETTER.

Having seen the alleged original of that letter, he pointed out that there was no signature to that letter. The corrections in hand were mostly corrections of typists errors and even the forwarding letter was typed. Experts had pronounced, said Government, that it was a letter from M. N. Roy. Roy had not been corresponding with Government and, therefore, there was no basis for Government or their experts to conclude that it was written by M. N. Roy. He, therefore, refused to believe that the document produced by the Home Member was written by M. N. Roy; at any rate he refused to take it as evidence in support of a case for bringing forward this bill. The initial responsibilty for the publication of this letter lay with the Government of India and they chose a time when the reforms were in the melting pot. The letter was dated 30th December last the forwarding letter was dated 5th February and the postmark bore the date of 16th May. Why did not Government publish the letter earlier? The whole thing looked suspicious.

Dr. Gour, he said, was prepared to accept that, because there was those letter, supposed to have been written by M. N. Roy, therefore there should be some step taken against communists. A case in the Allahabad High Court had been cited as another point in support of the argument. That case was dealt with in the ordinary process of law. Even the Law Member of the Government of India had admitted that Europeans were not excluded from the operation of Regulation 1818. Why should not Government utilise that regulation against the Communists, British or aliene. How could any one put any confidenre in a mere declaration of the Governor General that a person was guilty of the offences mentioned in the bill?

NO COMMUNIST TERRORS.

In England where the danger of Communism was greater than it was or ever could be in India there was trial and conviction before the punishment of exclusion or punishment in any other form was inflicted. Even in prewar, war and post-war legislation against undesirable England had distinctly provided for trial. But under the bill before the House, the position would be different. It was the inherent right of every Englishman to be tried under *Habeas Corpus*, but that right would be denied in India. The bill excluded British Indians and subjects of Indian States. What would happen to those living in French territories in India, Pondichery and Chandernagore? There are really no Communist terrors except those contained in the propaganda conducted by Britishers.

In support he quoted the instance of a press correspondent who, sitting in England or France, called himself the Riga correspondent of a New York paper and sent out to that paper stuff supplied to him in those countries. But those who visited Russia had different stories to tell. The British delegation consisting of 92 representative workmen of England and Scotland which visited Russia had reported that art was being maintained at perfection and that the people had complete confidence in the Bolshevik Government. But Government there had described Communists as barbarous people, cannibals etc. A good many Englishmen were invited to attend Indian National Congress every year and as President of the Calcutta Congress he might have to extend invitations to friends of the Congress in England and elsewhere. How was he to know that Government would regard them therwise? The bill would also stand against the promotion of social and intellectual intercourse between Indian and people of other Asiatic countries.

Sir B. N. Mitra said the House was concerned at present with the principles of the Bill, which should not be objectionable considering that every country in the world had similar powers.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—England?

Sir B. N. Mitra replied that even England had powers on the same principle though the procedure was different. Whatever might be Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's view, the Communists objects as given in their literature were objectionable. Even accepting Mr. Iyengar's views the speaker very strongly opposed Russian thought influencing India the social reconstruction of which must proceed by a process of gradual evolution. Mr. A. N. Dutt had shown his abhorence of this "propaganda." How would he like if a 1,000 hungry men at Burdwan attacked Mr. Dutt's house and even murdered him and took possession of his property.

Pandit Motilal:—"That is a libel on Communism."

Mr. Muhmmad Yakub:—Why should not they attack the Maharaja of Burdwan?

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO MR. JOSHI?

Sir B. N. Mitra continuing said Mr. Gandhi's refusal to let the Ahmedabad Trade Union to join the Trade Union Congress was significant. Then again whil the causes of strikes were not hunger, prolongation of strikes caused hunger. Who promoted strikes? Only this morning he heard Mr. S. C. Bose for whom the speaker had admiration had arranged the termination of the Jamshedpur strike. But Mr. Homi was trying to break up the arrangement. "This to my mind is the writing on the wall." Mr. Joshi may have other inference. I don't know what has happened to Mr. Joshi, he is becoming pessimistic.

Mr. Joshi:—You are its cause. (Laughter).

Sir B. N. Mitra asked Mr. Joshi to deny that textile workers' wages were now higher than the rise in the cost of living since 1914 justified.

Mr. Joshi interrupting denied this.

Sir B. N. Mitra quoted the improvement in the Postal employees service conditions as an instance of the good faith of Government to improve the economic conditions of workers. Sir B. N. Mitra was unable to attach special value to M. N. Roy's letter but to the man of commansense it indicated the writing on the wall.

MR. JAYAKAR CHANGES HIS MIND.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said before coming to Simla he had a free mind to vote either way, but after listening to the debate he undoubtedly had distrust of Government. He, however, wished to gather facts. Mr. Crerar's speech was like that of the family priest, the benediction uttered and statements made in which one was expected not to refute or challenge but silenty accept. (Laughter). He was convinced that no case had been made out for the bill. Mr. Jayakar was sorry that the issues had been confused by the cry of "Hindu and Muslim religions in danger" raised by Sir Denys Bray. Did it strike Government now that religion was in danger after 150 years advantage granted to Christian missionaries and societies, and legal concession given to converts from Hinduism? (hear, hear.) He had frankly stated his absolute distrust of the Executive. The Rawlatt Bill had caused a sensation but not once had it been used. These panicky pieces of legislation were colossal blunders. Government sources of information, he said, were vitiated.

Mr. Jayakar understood that the British Government wished to deal with Soviet cautiously because some members of the British Parliament had important concessions in Soviet Russia. Why then paint Russia ugly? Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's powers of observation gave him as much idea of Russian life in ten days as a Government official might take two years to learn. (cheers and counter-cheers) Mr. Jayakar held that the bill was an extraordinary measure. Mr. Jayakar held that every power proposed under the new law already existed except that relating to trade disputes and this power is to be used at the most dangerous time of strike. The bill was most carelessly drafted but the real object was to avoid noise which the exercise of the Regulation and other laws would make. Government wanted to have a sharp weapon to do its work without any sensation.

HE WOULD SUPPORT BILL IF—

Mr. Jayakar confessed that if Pandit Motilal was sitting on the front bench under a Swaraj Government he (Mr. Jayakar) would support such a bill because of his confidence in the Executive, but the speaker was surprised that Mr. Crerar had not taken into confidence a single non-official leader of the House. Why not do so, he asked, considering that these men would in another twenty-five two years be ruling India? Why not takke them into confidence and show your cards?

Mr. Jayakar next discussed the nature of Government's facts and said that past experience made him sceptical. The present Government had no means of knowing the truth. Its present means gave it vitiated information, and under the present regime the Governor-General in Council meant the District Magistrate acting with political bias. Mr. Jayakar asked Government to proceed with caution to circulate the Bill and ascertain public opinion. No urgency for the measure had been made out.

Maulvi Muhammed Yakub requested the Cair not to hold a special sitting of the Assembly to-morrow in view of the strain caused on the members by the incessant work of daily sittings.

Mr. Crerar represented that Government was anxious that the Bill should be disposed of either way, as other legislation was getting congested.

The President said under the peculiar circumstances he was desirous of holding a sitting to-morrow when he would accept a closure motion and end the sitting and take vote.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MR. SARDA'S BILL ON CHILD MARRIAGE.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

SIMLA Sept. 13.

The Select Committee's report on Haribildas Sarda's Child Marriage Bill was presented in the Assembly this afternoon. The bill has not been modified in any material degree. Only a few verbal changes have been made in clause five regarding those who conduct child marriages. The marriageable ages of fourteen in the case of girls and eighteen in the case of boys stand as also the penal provisions and the condition that complainant should give security. There are, however, dissenting minutes by Pandit Malavya and Kumar Gangananad Sinha who want to lower the marriageable of girls to twelve. Pandit Malavya adds that there should be no imprisonment under the Bill for a few years. Thakardas Banerji expresses the opinion that the onus of proving that there has been those who have thought should not be on those who thought to have conducted child marriages. Moulvi Mahomed Yakub and Mr. Rangare plead for the exclusion of Mahomedans from the operations of this bill. Pandit Nilkantodas suggests exemption certain exceptionally hard cases. The bill is expected to be discussed on the 20th instant in the Assembly. Therefore it is very unlikely that the bill will be passed in this session and even then it has to be aproved by the Council of State.—A. P.

WOMEN SUPPORT MR. SARDA'S BILL.

MADRAS Sept 12

At a meeting representing several women's associations in the City the Maharani of Vijayanagaram presiding, resolutions were passed offering grateful thanks to Mr. Harisildas Sarda, Dr. Harisingh Gour, Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, requesting the Select Committee to take into consideration women's views in this important matter, urging the nomination of two ladies to the Select Committee, condemning the statement of Mr. M. K. Achar ya in the Assembly and supporting the bill before the Mysore Legislature regarding women's inheritance rights—A. P.

THE WORK BEFORE THE COUNTRY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great regret for me that the decisions of last All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow were not so unanimous, so universally accepted and so harmonious as the decisions of another historic gathering which was held at the same historic city in 1916.

The All-India Muslim League which played a prominent part in solving the communal problem on that occasion, under the inspiring guidance of its illustrious president, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, was not even, officially, represented on this occasion and in the unavoidable absence of that great Nationalist Muslim leader owing to the unfortunate illness of his wife in Paris, the Muslim case remained practically uncared for and unargued and was allowed to go for default. No doubt the Khilafat and the Jamaiatul Ulama organisations, representing the religious section of the community, raised their voice in the defence of the Muslim cause but they were found to be no match to the political tactics of the old veteran politicians, who, with the help of the president of the Conference, managed to hustle down every one who raised his voice against their prearranged decisions.

The work before the country is thus rendered more difficult and more complicated. The most important and vital question, which calls for immediate attention, is the amicable settlement of communal problem in order to show a united front and raise a united voice at a time when the constitution of the country is in a melting-pot, and the greatest interests of India are at stake but the uncompromising, unyielding and inflexible attitude of those who predominated at the last meeting in Lucknow, has given a great set back to the reconciliation movement, and the position of those Mussalmans, who, in their genuine desire and anxiety to create a spirit of nationalism in India incurred even the risk of a split in their own camp, has become quite untenable, and now the danger is imminent that the Musalmans will fall a prey to the forces of reaction which are working so strongly in our community. However it is not yet too late to mend, the Nehru Committee has been granted a fresh lease of life, in order to draw the constitution in the form of a Bill and if the members of the Committee are farsighted and broad-minded enough to include in their draft provisions for the adequate and effective safeguards and protection of the Musalmans and other minorities, on the lines of my amendments, I am sanguine that my community will not lag behind in lending its support to the Bill. The Majority community must recognise that inspite of any safeguards and concessions that may be provided for the minorities, the majority is bound to rule under a system of representative Government and, therefore, it would be revealing a great lack of statesmanship and political sagacity if it did not accept the Muslim demands and consequently postpone for another indefinite term the chances of attaining freedom of the country.

At the same time I would also beg of my Muslim brethren not to lose heart and show a militant spirit, it will not help anybody to accentuate our communal differences and if the hand of friendship, which we extended at Delhi and Calcutta, has once been rejected we should not allow the door of reconciliation to be closed for ever. Let us not be misled by the bogus leaders and their mushroom organisations which are set up to show to the world that we are fighting amongst ourselves, and, therefore, are incapable of managing our own affairs. We must be prepared to act in a spirit of give and take and be ready to incur some sacrifice if we are really sanguine to attain the freedom of our joint Motherland.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED YAKUB.
Deputy President
Legislative Assembly.

Fairy Vil'a, Simla, Sept. 12.

Barcelona.—Airmen Jiminez and Inglesias have returned from Iraq. Last stage of their flight, from Constantinople, was accomplished in thirteen hours.—Reuter.

PUNJAB LIMITED
Next Friday
The Punjab Limited Express will resume running from Bombay to Lahore — on 21st September.
This luxury train will leave Ballard Pier every week after the arrival of the Mail Steamer.
The Punjab Limited Express is one of the quality-trains of the Empire, noted for speed and comfort. Vestibuled throughout, the train is like a de luxe hotel—on wheels.
Book your Berths early.
PUBLICITY
G.I.P.RAILWAY.

SPANISH PLOT SQUASHED

DICTATOR ATTENDS BULL FIGHT

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS PASS OFF WELL

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Madrid.—The Government regard the plot against the Directorate as squashed. The celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the Directorate are proceeding most enthusiastically. Brilliant sunshine favoured the great procession of delegations from Patriotic Unions to Royal Palace Square where Primo de Rivera addressed them. The Dictator speaking at a banquet in his honour thanked General Bazan, Director-General of Police, for his zeal and skill in handling the trouble. The Director subsequently attended bull fight and received the ovation.—Reuter.

WOMAN'S FATAL FALL

How a young Hindu woman lost her life by overbalancing from the parapet wall was described at the Coroner's Court on Friday morning. It appeared from evidence that Shantibai Vasanji (16) residing on the third floor of Mopla House at Kazi Syed Street was filling water on the water tap at 3 p.m. on Thursday, when she suddenly fell on the footpath and sustained a fracture of skull. There was an open archway near the water tap and the plinth was only three feet high. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries, at 6-15 p.m. the same day death being due to fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

LUCKNOW SETTLEMENT

KHILAFAT COMMITTIE'S ATTITUDE

DR. ANSARI'S REPLY TO MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

The following are extracts from a statement issued by Dr. Ansari in reply to Maulana Shaukat Ali's article in the "Hamdard" of September 3:—

Referring to the omission of a resolution reserving to Muslims one-third the number of seats in the Central Legislature Dr. Ansari says:

"The motion about the reservation of one-third seats in the Central Legislature was not thought desirable to be moved by any Muslim delegate, because it appeared to them that Punjab, Bengal, N.W.F. Province and Sindh with majority vote of Muslims and other provinces with minority votes will be able to elect and at least one-third members, this is indicated by facts and figures and so reservation was considered unnecesary by them."

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S ATTITUDE.

Proceeding, Dr. Ansari writes: "I deem it necessary to say a word or two about the attitude taken up by Khilafat Committee with regard to Bengal and Punjab questions at Lucknow. The Central Khilafat Committee on the eve of the All-Parties' Conference held meetings at Lucknow and based their decision on the attitude of the representatives of these provinces. Then the Punjab representatives were in favour of reservation of of seats for at least 10 years and the Bengal delegates had not reached Lucknow. Accordingly the Khilafat Committee decided in favour of reservation of seats for these provinces. After the Khilafat meetings terminated, the Bengal Delegates also arrived and Muslim representatives from Punjab consulted their Hindu and Sikh friends of the same province and reconsidered their previous decision, agreeing to joint electorates without reservation of seats. Bengal and Sindh also agreed to this system. So it was apparent that the Khilafat Committee will hold the same opinion as the Punjab and Bengal Khilafat representatives do. I cannot understand how, under the circumstances, Maulana Shaukat Ali says the position of the Khilafat Commitee is farcical due to the decision of Punjab and Bengal decisions.

MAHATMA AND NEHRU.

"The Maulana has criticised Mahatma Gandhi and Motilal Nehru. I need not put in defence on their behalf. They have sufficient abilities to clear their positions but I will confine myself to a word or two with regard to the Nehru Committee Recommendations. The Maulana has expressed himself in agreement with the "Delhi Proposals" and the Madras Congress resolutions, and after this has objected to the improvements in the Nehru Committee recommendation without bringing in weighty arguments in his support and has counselled the Muslims not to budge an inch from the old proposals. I cannot grasp this fine logic. Apparently I see no reason why if a second and better proposal is available, the first unanimous decision should be held fast and the second should not be accepted. I agree that at Bombay the All-India Congress Committee adopted the Muslim proposals and Dr. Moonjee, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar approved of the decision and eventually the Madras Congress accorded its approval. But if after all this, if a better alternative be handy, why should it not be adopted? Yes, it is to be seen that the Nehru Committee recommendations should not prejudice the Muslim interests or rather be better than the past and if the Maulana considered them dangerous to Muslims interest he should have opposed them in the conference but after the approval of the conference I wonder how far it is legitimate to condemn them without time or season.

"In the end, may I ask Maulana Shaukat Ali if his attitude will not strengthen the bureaucracy and thwart terribly and tremendously, the march for country's freedom. This is for the readers to judge."

NEHRU REPORT AND ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

MR. YAKUB HASAN ON MUSLIM VIEWPOINT.

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

"There will be no stimulus for communal exertion and inter-communal adjustments if artificial safe-guards are provided in the shape of reservation of seats for majority" said Moulana Yakub Hasan Sait in an interview to a Free Press representative. "I have closely followed the controversy in the Muslim vernacular Press on the Nehru Report and on the finding of the All-Parties' Conference, and I have also read Maulana Shaukat Ali's letter to Doctor Ansari and his articles in the Hamdard and the Khilafat. I cannot understand why so much heat had been generated over a matter which appears to me to be very simple. The Khilafatists under the leadership of Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali and others have done a good deal of spade work in order to make the Nationalist Muslims accept the principal of joint electorates and the reservation of seats for important minorities. It was mainly owing to the Khilafat Committee's propaganda that the Hindu-Muslim problem came so near final settlement and encouraged the All-Parties' Conference to the Nehru Committee for the purpose of drafting a suitable constitution for India.

"VERY SLIGHT DIFFERENCE."

It will be a great pity indeed if all this work undone and the draft constitution wrecked at this critical stage in our political emancipation. The reactionists and obstructionists who had never reconciled themselves to the scheme of Joint Electorate are now taking advantage of this unhappy controversy and are joining their forces with the Khilafatists and Ulema in order to re-open the whole question of the Hindu-Muslim representation in the Legislatures. After all the difference between the Khilafatists and the All-parties' Conference is very, very slight, and is based entirely on the fear on the part of Mussalmans that in spite of majority in the population and in the number of adult voters, the Mussalmans in the Punjab owing to certain disabilities peculiar to the Mussaimans will not be able to secure the majority in the Punjab Legislature. In my opinion these difficulties are not insurmountable. For example it is contended the purdah will stand in the way of the Muslim ladies who would form half the number of Muslim voters from excersizing their franchise. For this very reason I would advocate that seats are not reserved for the Mussalmans in Punjab, so that the Muslim women would be forced to come into line with the Hindu and Muslim women and play their full part in the affairs of their province.

DANGERS OF RESERVATIONS OF SEATS.

There will be no stimulus for communal exertion and inter-communal adjustments if the artificial safe-guards are provided for in the shape of reservation of seats for Majority. The Khilafatists wanted reservation of seats to be provided for ten years; but the Conference laid down that the reservation of seats will be resorted to after ten years, if the Mussalmans in the meantime failed to secure a majority in the legislature in proportion to their majority in population. To my mind the latter proviso is preferable to the former. For the very efforts to secure adequate majority in the Legislature will produce so much self-confidence in the community that there will be no need for reservation after ten years; but on the other hand if the former concession is made the Mussalmans will relax their efforts and settle down into a position that they will consider secure for all time, and there is sure to be a demand for its perpetuation. I would therefore appeal to Maulana Shaukat Ali in particular and Jaimat Ulema in general not ao lower their flag, but to keep their struggle for Swaraj and freedom based on the glorious traditions of the recent past which their noble efforts themselves have contributed much in building up."—F. P.

LT. DEMOUGEOT MISSING

NOT HEARD OF SINCE HIS CATAPULTING VENTURE

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Lieutenant Demongeot, whose seaplane catapulted from the deck of the liner "Ile de France" with the Continental mail from America at ten in the morning on September 13 near the Irish Coast, has not arrived at Le Bourget, and there is no news of him since he took off.

A seaplane from Cherbourg fruitlessly searched for him and shipping has been warned to look out for him. The Air Ministry, last evening, received a message from the British steamer "Mostyn" stating that her crew saw floating a white lifebelt off Land's End.—Renter.

VICEROY TO VISIT CHITTAGONG.

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 13.

Lord Irwin will visit Chittagong on January 7 next. No Viceroy has visited Chittagong since Lord Curzon who went there in 1904.

TO VISIT SILCHAR IN DECEMBER.

The Viceroy is expected to visit Silchar in December next.—A. P.

TEE PROBLEM OF WHITE RUPREMACY

(Continued from Page 8).

ding the world to? *Do you hear the cry of Europe?—that Continent is dying.....*"

What strikes us most is the apparent desire on the part of the Great European Powers to continue their policy of harassment towards the Eastern countries and their solid determination to keep their hold on the oppressed Asiatic and coloured races with the outward show for world peace. The League of Nations has been the handmaid of victors of the Great War whose lessons they have forgotten to satisfy their greed and industrial interests. Great Britain talks of world peace, but reserves the right of domination over India and other countries and demands *status quo* as far as the armaments are cerned. In their very veins flows the love of Imperialism. The principles of liberty, fraternity and equality, on which, Britain claims to have founded the Empire, are shelved when dealing with the Eastern nations. America, although benefited by inspiration from the world patriots like Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson, has undoubtedly shown a yearning towards Imperialism, contrary to her charter of independence as drawn by George Washington. She still keeps the Phillipines under her sway inspite of the unaimous desire of the Islands to be independent. France is going to establish the Union of North Africa and still controls Rhineland in spite of the Locarno Pact. Italy dreams of recovering the glory of the old Roman Empire. The desire for the Imperialistic greed has not diminished from the West after the War.

GREED, THE STUMBLING-BLOCK.

This greed is the stumbling block in the way of peace. There cannot be any peace in the world, as long as India is allowed to remain or remains, as an appanage to England. A country with the population covering one-fifth of the population of the world will always remain an obstacle to world peace so long as it is controlled by a people with a civilisation quite different from hers.

The problem of world peace can never be solved so long as the Western Powers keep their ideal of Imperialism intact and hold meaningless conferences. The four Power Pact signed at Washington, the Locarno Pact signed in Europe and the anti-war Pact will be of no avail so long as the nations concerned fail to recognise the inherent right of a nation to rule itself without external interference or influence. The East should not be asked to contribute to the peace pact as long as the West does not recognise its right to self-determination. It is understood that without the co-operation of the East, no peace pact is ever likely to work and there is the danger of a catastrophe between Asia and Europe unparalleled in the history of humanity. This disaster is not far and it has been foreseen by all serious thinkers of International affairs.

EQUALITY—THE ONLY BASIS.

Several remedies have been suggested by different schools of thought to prevent this approaching disaster to the Western civilisation and power. One suggests dealing with the Asiatics very carefully and in the light of the future events; another suggests respecting the traditions of the East and the still another asks for the solidarity of the White races. But very few responsible and powerful circles have suggested the political equality of the Asiatic nations. The desire to have the solidarity of White races will mean the united efforts of the East to confront this Western danger and there will be no peace except in the mind of a visionary. Respect for the Eastern civilisation will soothe the situation for a while, but it will not solve the problem of world peace nor remove the spirit of the struggle for liberty. The West canot think of world peace without assistance from the East. It cannot talk of self-reliance unless it is not connected with the East. It cannot live without the co-operation of the East and *vice versa*. This age of inventions has broken down the barriers of distance. London is as near to Delhi or Nanking as Lahore or Shanghai. "West alone" principle has no back-ground to-day and neither has the East. Both are determined to meet sooner or later either through war or peace. It is for the West to decide how it desires to meet the East. Without perfect equality and liberty, there is no hope of union. With the acceptance of this principle the problem of White supremacy will be solved and it will give place to human equality as desired by God. The West must recognise the independence of the Eastern nations and world peace will not be a talk of the visionary, but the practical experience of humanity at large.

U. S. BUYS GOLD FROM ENGLAND

MORE SHIPMENTS TO FOLLOW?

FALL IN STERLING RATE

LONDON, Sept. 14.

New York.—It is announced in Wall Street that 2,500,000 dollars worth of gold has been purchased through the Bank of England to arrive in the United States on September 21. This is believed to foreshadow the possibility of a number of shipments which would restore a portion, or, may be, the whole, of nearly half a milliard dollars worth of gold exported since last autumn. The sterling to-day is quoted at four dollars 85 and 130 cents, the lowest point this year, and it is now profitable to import gold from England.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The appointment of Captain J. C. Richards as Acting Honorary Consul for Denmark at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. E. H. Danchell is recognized.

Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the appointment of the Marquis of Belipuig as Consul for Spain at Bombay is recognized provisionally.

Mr. Vishwanath S. Trivedi is appointed to act as Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Rao Saheb Manekbai Chunilal Patel transferred.

Capt. R. H. Martin is appointed Assistant Resident, Perim, with effect from August 16, 1928, vice Major N. F. C. Mulloy, M.C.

Mr. Yashawant Nilkantrao Nadkarni, is appointed to hold the temporary appointment created for one month of an additional Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, Principal, Police Training School, Nasik, is granted, with effect from September 6, leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for six months.

Mr. S. V. Shevde, Superintendent, Dharwar Farm, is appointed to act as Cotton Superintendent, S. M. C., Dharwar, vice Mr. V. R. Dharwarkar transferred to foreign service.

Mr. S. I. Sayani, Assistant Secretary to Government Finance Department, is granted leave on average pay for one month and thirteen days with effect from September 19, 1928.

Mr. Dalpatram Dolatrai Anjaria is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department, with effect from September 19, 1928, vice Mr. Sayani.

On return from leave Lieutenant-Colonel I. D. Jones is appointed Civil Surgeon, Karachi.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Lunham, is appointed Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Medical School and Mental Hospital, Hyderabad, Sind, vice Major M. J. Holgate, I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

On return from leave, Mr. W. L. C. Trench, is appointed Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. T. A Andrew, granted leave from October 24, 1928 or the subsequent date of relief.

On return from leave, Mr. L. E. Greening, A.M., inst., C.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Nasik Division.

On relief by Mr. Greening Mr. F. J. Von Bock is appointed Executive Engineer, Sholapur Division, Mr. P. Braganza reverting to his original appointment in the Poona Divisions as Assistant Executive Engineer and Personal Assistant to the Executive Engineer of that Division.

On return from leave, Mr. J. R. Phillips, Lond., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Northern Jamrao Canals Division, relieving Mr. Khemchand Sukhramdas Masand, who will then proceed on leave.

24 HINDUS CONVICTED.

SOFTA RIOT CASE JUDGMENT.

DELHI, Sept. 13.

Information has been received from Gurgaon (near Delhi) that Mr. Meehan, Special Magistrate pronounced judgment to-day in the Softa riot case convicting 24 Hindus and sentencing 8 to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, another eight to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the remaining to imprisonment till the rising of the Court. The accused were charged under various sections of the Indian Penal Code for rioting in connection with cow sacrifice during the last Bakr-Id."—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon. Mr. Justice W. T. W. Baker and Mr. R. L. McKernan arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Thursday.

His Excelleney the Governor of Bombay attended the I. C. S., Dinner at the Turf Club House on Thursday.

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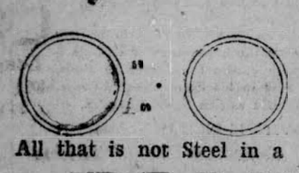

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AN INDIAN AVIATOR ON FLYING.

Mr. Baji Krishna Rao, in the course of an article, writes:—

Every reader of newspapers must have read of this (Mr. Ram Rao Koratkar, son of Pandit Keshav Rao, ex-High Court Judge) intending journey by air in his "City of Hyderabad, Puspaka" plane from London to Hyderabad via Constantinople. Mr. Ram Rao has contributed an article to the August number of "Chitramaya Jagat," an illustrated Marathi Magazine on his scheme of a "Maharastra" Air service. The following free translation of extracts from the article, I feel sure, will be found highly interesting and inspiring and will, without doubt, put courage in the hearts of those who may be saying to themselves "to fly or not to fly; that is the question."

Mr. Ram Rao wrote:

If to-day an Air service is established in Maharastra, one can, if he likes, carry out the following programme for the day. Early morning, to attend calls of nature, take a bath, dress up and get ready for the day's work—at Poona. Fly to Bombay and be there for tea at 7 a.m.; leave Bombay at 7-30 a.m.; breakfast at Nasik at 10 o'clock. Rest for a while; board the plane and fly to Sholapur for afternoon tea. Fly, fly again, and arrive at Belgaum for dinner! Calcutta, Karachi, Simla or Madras just a day's pleasant journey to take you to any of these places. In the near future we shall desert both land and water and take to air for our travel. The purpose of this article is to assure the public that flying in the air is as safe (or as risky) as travelling in trains or driving about in motor cars.

FLYING AT TIME OF ELECTIONS.

We may make a beginning by resorting to flying at the time of elections. Mr. Bonar Law has been flying systematically in his electioneering campaigns. To establish an air service between Bombay and Poona, we shall have to buy planes capable of carrying at least 15 passengers. For a plane of the kind there are 3 engines. Even if on of these engines should stop the others can be used and there will be no trouble of any kind. Very soon, an air service will run, rather 'fly' from London to Paris, in which arrangements will be made to carry 100 passengers. In the planes there will be seating accommodation, as in railway carriages. There will be windows for the passengers to look up into the blue sky above and look down on the green earth below and enjoy the magnificent scenery of Nature in all her majestic splendour. There will be arrangements in the planes to supply tea and refreshments and food to the passengers. The sound however will be terrible, but efforts are being made to silence it. It ought to be a matter of pride that the only Indians—3 in number—who have taken, so far, to flying are Marathas—all Brahmins; but this is a small matter. I, for one, am ready to do my 'bit' to show that Indians have got the grit and dash and daring to run an air service. If any one should ask me "where and how would you like to die?" I would unhesitatingly answer, 'Let me die in the air, when flying." If I should have the misfortune—I would say, good fortune—to die in the attempt to establish the capacity of our countrymen to undertake record-breaking performances of this kind I would consider it a great blessing. Before I die, I shall see that an attempt is made to establish an air service in Maharastra. The true glory of manhood lies in being ready to lay down one' life in a noble cause.

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FODDER PROBLEM IN KATHIAWAR.

ERECTION OF SHEDS FOR STORING GRASS.

JUNAGAD, Sept. 12.

The annual meeting of the Western Kathiawar Agency Famine Insurance Association Fund was recently held at the bungalow of the Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, at Rajkot, under the presidentship of Major A. S. Meek, C.M.G. The meeting was attended by members representing different Talukas, Thanas and Centres.

Mr. Kadri, Secretary of the Association, read the minutes of the last meeting which were recorded. The budget was then discussed and passed tentatively subject to the final approval of another meeting to be held in October next.

STORAGE OF NEW GRASS.

The meeting considered the question of the disposal of old grass and storage of new grass. One of the suggestions considered by the meeting was that the Association should invest its balance in Government Promissory notes and accumulate interest thereon until need was felt in times of scarcity to utilize it for purchasing grass and selling it at cheaper rates. In support of this view it was argued that drinage, wastage and deterioration in hay were so great that the difference in price in times of scarcity did not matter. The concensus of opinion however was that the real need was to have grass at the disposal of the Association for distribution at short notice and past experience showed that the time and trouble involved in importing grass in times of scarcity did not justify a complete reversal of the present, policy of stacking grass. After some discussion it was resolved that the object to be aimed, at was the establishment of grass depots throughout the area whose needs the Association catered for. The creation of such several depots in place of the present single depot seems not at present practicable for want of funds, but enquiry should be made as to whether any of the Agency Thandars could find means of protecting and managing ganjis on behalf of the Association at insignificant cast. The Association have now revised their policy of maintaining large stacks, it being decided to keep moderate sized ganjis which should be regularly replaced stack by stack as the grass grows old.

It was also decided that the trustees of the Kathiawar Central Famine Relief Fund should be requested to allot a sum approximating Rs. 3,000/- for erecting pucca sheds for storage of grass.

ANNUAL MEETING IN SEPTEMBER.

It was further decided that the annual meeting for passing the budget and for fixing the Association's programme of work for the subsequent year should be held in the month of September every year (instead of in July) so that the prospects of the season and the needs of relief may be known better.

The meeting then selected 4 members to work on the Managing Committee for the coming year and two members to work as auditors.

SINO-GERMAN TREATY

ITS AIMS AND SCOPES

The text of the Chinese-German Tariff Treaty, which was signed at Nanking on the 17th Aug. has been made public.

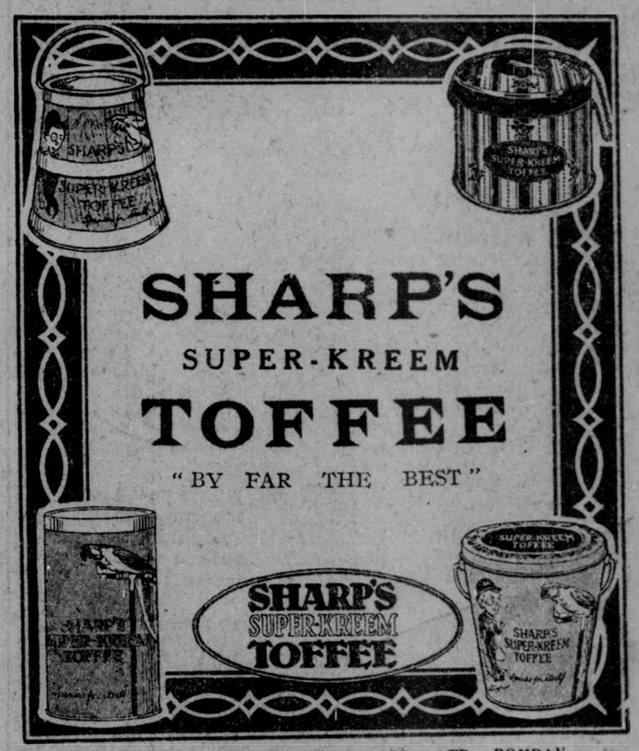
By Article I the parties agree that in all customs and related matters neither shall within the other party's territories be subject to any discriminatory treatment as compared with the treatment accorded to any other country. "The Nationals of each of the high contracting parties shall in no circumstances be compelled to pay within the territories of the other party higher or other duties, internal charges or taxes whatsoever upon the importation or exportation of goods than those paid by the Nationals of the country or by the Nationals of any other country." The most-favoured-nation stipulations thus appear to be doubly enforced.

It is further agreed that provision of the agreement concluded in May, 1921, under which pending tariff autonomy, German imports pay in accordance with the general tariff regulations is annulled. Article 2 stipulates that negotiations shall be begun at the earliest possible date for a treaty of commerce and navigation "based on the principle of perfect parity and equality of treatment." The treaty is drawn up in Chinese, German, and English, and it is agreed that in case of difference of interpretation the English text shall prevail. The treaty becomes valid as soon as each Government has notified the other of its ratification, which is to be effected with the least possible delay.

GERMAN SATISFACTION.

Commenting on the Chinese-German Treaty the "Frankfurter Zeitung" points out that it gives Germany what she most needs for the development of her trade and what the agreement of 1926 withheld from her; most-favoured-nation treatment and places her on the same footing as the United States.

The 1921 Agreement, the journal continues, led to a rapid increase of German imports from China, but hampered the development of her exports to China. Now that the conditions in China are becoming stabilized, the conclusions of the treaty will considerably strengthen the prestige of China and of the Chinese Nationalist Government, which has now been recognized defacto by the United States and Germany, and de jure, strangely enough by Cuba. In other comments it is also assumed that the treaty will increase German prestige in China and thus help to promote German-Chinese trade.



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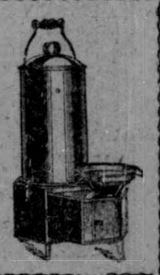

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'BOOTLEGGERS" AT WORK IN KATHIAWAR

LIQUOR IN EAU-DE-COLOGNE BOTTLES

RAJKOT MAHARAJA ON LIBERTY OF INDIVIDUAL

From Our Own Correspondent.

KATHIAWAR, Sept. 11.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani in his last presidential address at the State Popular Assembly expressed a hope that if as a result of the correspondence that is going on between the State and the Bombay Government, the Government closed the shops of country liquor at Gogha, Songad and Vala, Gohilvad may be proud of a "dry" province. Unfortunately this is a distant hope in as much as at present these places serve to a very great extent. Bhavnagar with country liquor.

The Eau-de-Cologne scandal in the State has drawn the attention of the authorities but infortunately the sale of the country liquor in spite of prohibition in an open board day-light in Bhavnagar proper is still not checked by the State authorities perhaps on account of the slackness of the Police as well as Excise Department. Palitana and Jasdan are other States that have total prohibition. Junagadh, a Mahomedan State, has also strictly forbidden the sale of liquor, but unfortunately here, the abuse of Eau-de-Cologue, an article of a popular household remedy, is maximum. There are three or four, local shops that have been turned into regular bars. The breeding places are Rajkot and Virpur.

The Rajkot State Popular Assembly though it passed the resolution to stop the sale of country liquor, the Maharaja Saheb did not think it proper to check the liberty of the people, in this way. The spirit manufactured in the State distillery is used by the local Eau-de-Cologne manufacturers. Virpur, a very small State of Kathiawar owns a distillery from where also cheap spirit is obtained by the manufacturers of Eau-de-Cologne. Kathiawar being the group of so many independent states, the sale of this dangerous article—country liquor—is not restricted in any way. Of late, in Kathiawar, chemical works to manufacture Eau-de-Cologne have sprung up like mushrooms. In many places in Kathiawar country liquor is being sold under the garb of Eau-de-Cologne. A little more vigilance and tact on the part of Amir Saheb Mahomadbhai, Dewan Saheb of Junagadh who is a staunch Mahomedan, can easily stop this evil.

General rain in the last days of August has saved the situation in Kathiawar. Now the crops are in a prospering condition. In Jetalsar-Veraval section, the rain has been more than enough and a good year is expected there, where the general crop is of ground nuts. On Probandar section there is good rain upto Upleta. This side the ground-nuts also predominate.

GANESH FESTIVAL IN BANGALORE

GOVT. PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID TROUBLE

(From A Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Sept. 13.

Enquiries go to show that all possible precautions are being taken by Government to prevent a recrudescence of trouble, on the 17th instant when the Ganeshh festival takes place. The Educational authorities have circularised all schools, impressing on them the need for continuing their puja activties strictly to each individual school, while Government have prohibited the formation of processions, and directed that nothing more than what is ordinarily done every year in connection with the puja should be permitted this year. Government have also appealed to public for co-operation with them in seeing that nothing outward happens on the day.

WESTERNISATION OF WOMEN'S DRESS

BOBBED HAIR AND SHORT SKIRT

The current of social reform is not being allowed to slow down in Turkey. Ministers and politicians are continually urging the people not to go backward. Thus recently the President of the Angora Assembly, Kiazim Pasha, has given vent to some remarkable opinions on the dress of the emancipated Turkish woman.

To let bobbed or shingled hair grow again, he said, is a retrograde step, a backward movement from the way of progress, and is like a return to the veil. Short hair is not a manifestation of feminine caprice but a sign of progress. Long ago men got rid of their long locks, and now it is the turn of women to do the same. They cannot possibly stop and go back. Even the most extreme conservatives among them must submit to the irresistible law of progress.

It is the same with short skirts. In the present age of progress no civilised human can any longer, without being ridiculous, sweep the streets with long skirts. Long skirts are in no way fitted to the structure of the feminine body, and are as absurd for women as for men the sleeveless burnous with full floating folds in which the arms are imprisoned. I see no reason to hide the legs in a full and shapeless skirt like an enormous sack, besides its being unaesthetic.

PUBLICATION OF BOOK STOPPED.

AUTHOR'S STATEMENT

WHY "WELLS OF LONELINESS" WAS WRITTEN.

It is announced by the publishers, Messrs. Jonathan Cape, Limited, that Miss Radclyffe Hall's much-discussed book "The Wells of Loneliness" has ceased to be published. Mr. Jonathan Cape yesterday stated:—

"We have received a request from the Home Secretary asking us to discontinue publication of Miss Radclyffe Hall's novel 'The Wells of Loneliness.' We have already expressed our readiness to fall in with the wishes of the Home Office in this matter, and we have therefore stopped publication."

"The Wells of Loneliness" was described by the publishers as a book which "handles very skilfully a psychological problem which needs to be understood in view of its growing importance." It deals with a form of sex perversion, and the supporters of Miss Radclyffe Hall declare that "the author has treated the subject in such a way as to combine perfect frankness and sincerity with delicacy and deep psychological insight." The opponents of the book alleged that its continued publication would corrupt the morals of the public and particularly young people.

Miss Radclyffe Hall enjoys a considerable reputation, both as a novelist and a poet. Many famous composers have set her verses to music, one of the best known of these songs being "The Blind Ploughman," by Coleridge Taylor. In 1926 she was awarded the Femina-Vie-Heureuse prize for a book entitled "Adam's Breed." She is a member o the council of the Society for Psychical Research and a Fellow of the Zoological Society. She is devoted to animals and is breeder of dogs.

To a reporter yesterday Mr. Jonathan Cape said: "I have no comment to make."

AUTHORESS INTERVIEWED.

In an interview Miss Radclyffe Hall said: "I have written my book as an appeal to the intelligent to get a proper and sympathetic understanding of a social question. Thus it is that two years of incessant work following upon many years of deep study have suffered at the hands of wilful ignorance and of prejudice amounting to persecution.

"In The Wells of Loneliness" I have given the public an accurate psychological study of one of the most pressing problems of the day, viz., that of congenital sexual inversion. I have presented to them the case of a congenital female invert in all its complicated and heart-rending aspects.

"I have dared to call attention to facts which I for one, consider should be recognised, for I am one of these who believe in the truth who believe that by suppressing the truth we incur a grave public danger. I also believe that intelligent and thoughtful public wants the truth, and the reception, almost universal, accorded to my book has confirmed me in this belief.

"I also claim that far from encouraging depravity my book is calculated to encourage a mutual understanding between normal persons and the inverted, which can only be beneficial to both and to society at large. An oppressed and misunderstood section of any social body is in itself potential social danger; a danger that may not only be averted but transformed into a useful social factor by a fuller and more sympathetic understanding."

TO BE WITHDRAWN BY MUDIE'S.

On inquiry yesterday at Messrs. Mudie's Library, in Manchester, it was learnt that a number of copies of "The Wells of Loneliness" were at present lent out to subscribers, but as they come in the book would be withdrawn from circulation, as a consequence of its having been withdrawn from publication at the request of the Home Secretary.

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Over 45,000 unsolicited testimonials have been received from doctors, nurses, clerks, factory workers, railwaymen, and people in all walks of life.

35117. Miss F. L., of Shipley, Yorkshire, writes: "The tablets have been splendid. I have not had a dizzy attack or a headache since taking them. I'll never be without them. I'd rather be without food."

3550. R. G. E., of Dalston, London, writes: "I have suffered the most awful pains in my chest and stomach. I bought a bottle of Yeast-Vite, took two tablets at ten minutes to five, and by three minutes past five I was absolutely free from pain. The results were marvellous."

35510. Mrs. H. H., of Atherton, Nr. Manchester, writes: "Have been a sufferer for several years with spasms, stomach trouble and severe headaches. I was recommended to try your famous tablet, and after the first two doses I found instant relief."

35507. F. W. D. N., a London 'Bus Driver, of Shepherd's Bush, writes: "I don't think there are many people who have suffered more than I. I could not sleep or even have a meal without having to get up and walk about in agony with hæmorrhoids. I took a course of Yeast-Vite's and they started to ease me. And I have not had or felt anything for over two years. I am a London 'bus driver, and have not known how to stop a 'bus at times. I think Yeast-Vite are splendid."

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I.V. 393

A Message for Women.

From the dawn of actual womanhood until past middle-age, the physical changes to which all women are subject, impose a heavy strain upon the kidneys. Similarly, at critical periods, and during the months before and after childbirth, the kidneys have a great amount of additional work to do. It is little wonder, then, that women so frequently suffer with backache, bearing-down pains, rheumatic twinges, dropsical swellings, dizzy sensations, faintness, depression, nervousness, and various irregularities of the urinary system.

Every anxious woman will find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a blessing in time of need. They are recommended by many grateful, understanding women who owe recovery from lumbago, cystitis, rheumatism, sciatica and other painful disorders, solely to Doan's.

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CO-OPERATION AND RURAL ADVANCEMENT

OFFICIAL AGENCY HANDICAPS PROGRESS

SELF-HELP, THE BEST HELP

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 11.

Under the auspices of the District Co-Operative Institute Mr. Chunilal M. Gandhi, Advocate, gave a lecture on the "Place of Co-operation in Rural Reconstruction." He began by stating that in any scheme of village reconstruction the important points to reconsider are (a) land, land tenures and assessment, (b) labour, (c) capital, (d) State-aid, of which he maintained that the human factor was the most important.

After describing what the Indian peasant of to-day was, he emphasized the necessity of making organized attempts to make him forward looking, cheerful, scientifically minded, resourceful and co-operative and then proceeded to discuss the ways and means suggested by the Royal Commission on Agriculture for assisting rural community towards a better and a fuller life. In his opinion the ways and means suggested were hopelessly inadequate and disappointing.

Considering the ways and means he went on to say that the first one suggested by the Commission was that the Government should make a provision for the most efficient means for the education of the people in the principles and practice of co-operation and to that end they suggested that continuous efforts should be made by Government to train the officer of the Co-operative Department in the principles a practice of co-operation so that they may carry on the propaganda further down the masses and educate them on those principles.

OFFICIAL AGENCY NOT RIGHT.

Mr. Gandhi pointed out that the officers now employed by the Department were (1) Registrar, 1 Deputy Assistant Registrar, 7 Assistant Registrars, 3 special and 41 ordinary auditors, 1 officer to foster co-operation amongst Mahomedans and 10 Agricultural organizers. He maintained that having regard to the vastness of area which these people had to tour through and the duties they had to perform it is impossible that anything could be done by them in the directions suggested. Agriculture was the largest industry in the country. It brought a land revenue of Rs. 5 crores to the Bombay Government and yet 10 agricultural organizers were appointed to serve 29 districts. What they could do towards organizing agricultural societies could be very easily imagined. Mr. Gandhi further contended that even if it was possible for those officers to spare time for education as desired by the Commission, the official agency was not the right sort of agency for this sort of propaganda work. No doubt, the Commission say that non-official gentlemen cannot devote as much time as the paid staff of the department for the purpose; but it is also to be noted that if the gospel of co-operation is to make a head-way amongst the people, then the agency for education should be largely non-official. Officials are afraid of speaking out their minds freely in discussing policies of their superiors and even if they are not, loyalty to the office and to Government whose policies they are appointed to carry out, deters them from freely criticizing their policy. That being so, people in the rural areas are more inclined to listen to non-official advice than to that of the official paid agency and work of the non-officials having been undertaken from a desire to serve their less fortunate brethren in the rural areas is likely to be done better. Their work should, therefore, be more liberally recognized, more liberally appreciated and thus they should be encouraged to devote more time to this work.

Very little was done by way of encouraging them in the last few years, except by saying a word of praise here and a word of praise there in the general administration report of the co-operative department. But lest that might have undue cause of complaint to others Mr. Collins found out a very effective way of distributing even justice by relegating all the non-official workers in an appendix. This is no doubt an ingenious but a strictly correct way of distributing even praise to non-official workers.

The second way suggested by the Commission for encouraging non-official work was by suggesting grant in aid when supervising Unions and Co-operative Institutes were found discharging their responsibilities satisfactorily. The Commission say that they may reasonably look forward to Government to supplement their resources with grant in aid; but there is no definite proposal as to what percentage of the expenses such a grant should bear and after all when the supervising unions and institutes are found spending large sums of money on doing their work effectively, Government may come out with very inadequate grant. We know it as a matter of fact that though in theory Government gave 1/3 by way of grant of the actual expenses incurred by secondary schools, so many items of expenditure are cut down that the grant in practice never to more than 1/4th. The Commission hope that the main function of the workers in the co-operative department outside the co-operative movement would be to prepare the ground for expert advice to be welcome by the rural communities and that other departments would use co-operative organization for their propaganda; but no definite proposals are made as to how that is to be done. The Government of Bombay spends something like Rs. 13,433/- on experimental work in connection with the industrial department and Rs. 492/ for scholarships when it spends more than 38,000 for the maintenance of the officer who has to spend this amount of Rs. 13,800/-.

Lastly he said that if these are the recommendations of a Commission who sat for 28 months for improving the co-operative department which they want to use as the central department for propaganda to lead the rural communities to a fuller and a better life, then one cannot help saying that the money on the Commission has been wasted. He exhorted his audience to depend on their own resources for doing such constructive work as they can as it is hopeless to expect much from Government in that direction.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SONS OF HEROES OF GREAT WAR

ACCOUNT OF SILVER WEDDING FUND

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Report of the Silver Wedding Fund for the year 1927 shows that a sum of Rs. 2,27,568-15-9 was expended on account of scholarships during the year as against Rs. 85,400-1-10 in 1926. The large increase in expenditure is reported to be due to the repayment to the Punjab of a sum of Rs. 1,50,069-15-0 which was disbursed by that Province on account of scholarships awarded from the Fund during the years 1924-25 and 1926-27. Bombay received Rs. 10,535 from this Fund.

The scholarships are meant for the education of the sons and dependants of Indian officers and soldiers who took part in the Great War and subsequent warlike operations. Last year the Fund gave three scholarships for study in the United Kingdom in addition to paying a moiety of the scholarships of two cadets selected by the Army Department for training at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The number of Silver Wedding scholars in the United Kingdom at the end of the year was six, and the number in India was approximately 940. Of the latter, 57 scholars belonged to the Bombay Presidency.

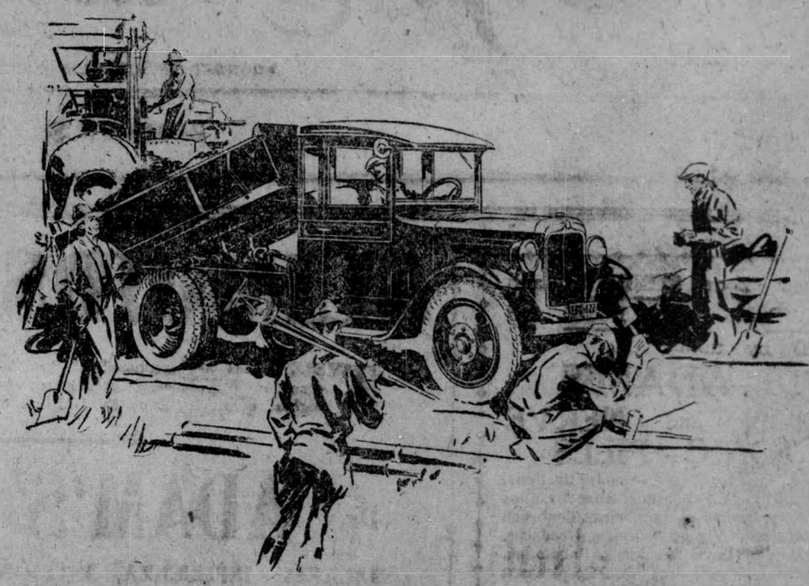
NO APPLICATIONS TO BE INVITED.

Instead of granting scholarships for study overseas at irregular intervals the Administrators of the Fund have instituted a scheme whereby not more than two such scholarships will be awarded each year for training in a technical subject. No applications will be invited for these scholarships, but Directors of Public Instruction are at liberty to submit the applications of suitable candidates before the first of January of the year in which they desire to pursue their studies in Europe. The scholarships will be of the value of £300 a year tenable for a period of three or four years according to the course of study to be pursued. Free second class passages from Bombay to London and back will be provided. The scholarships were originally confined to graduates of Indian universities under the age of 22 years, but it has subsequently been decided to consider also applications from non-graduates who are successful in examinations not conducted by a University, and to refrain from laying down any hard and fast rules specifying an age limit. These scholarships will not ordinarily be awarded to students to study subjects in which suitable provision for training is available in India. Furthermore, only those students will be considered for these scholarships who are brilliant and whose fathers have rendered exceptional services and have very limited means.

The Fund paid also a sum of Rs. 7,900 for the relief of 37 widows of Indian officers holding the Viceroy's Commission.

Madras.—The case in which Dr. T. K. Raman stands charged with the alleged offence of negligently prescribing an overdose of chloral hydrate to Abdul Gaffur who subsequently died came for further hearing in the Twon Police Court on Thursday. The Magistrate adjourned the case sine die as an order for stay of proceedings has been received from the High Court.—A. P.

Rangoon, Sept. 13.—W. G. Andrews an Anglo-Indian formerly employed in the Land Superintendent of the Port Trust Office was found guilty of criminal misappropriation in respect of four sums totalling Rs. 3,19 by the District Magistrate and being bound over for one year and asked to execute a bond in two sureties for Rs. 300.—A. P.



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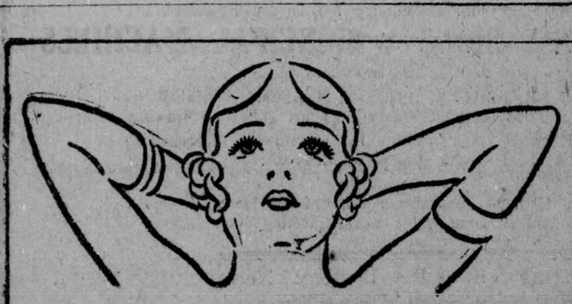
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